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### NAVY CONTROL OF HYDROGRAPHY.

San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Please permit me, through your columns, to suggest to the officers of the Navy that there are many reasons why that Service should reassume its former control of the hydrographic work of the Coast Survey, other than those urged before Congress during the discussion of the subject last year, when, through a misconception of the circumstances, the arrangement necessitated by the exigencies of war was preserved by unfortunate legislation.

During that controversy a feeling of loyalty to the Coast Survey, in which I was then serving, combined with discretion to compel my silence, but my recent resignation has freed my tongue and my pen.

The additional reasons for Navy control which I wish to suggest are, in brief, as follows: As at present conducted, the work of the surveying vessels, being performed by civilians absurdly ignorant of the needs of the navigator, does not conduce to the best interests of the seafaring class. The tendency in nearly every case is to obtain data from which to produce charts rich in topographic features at the expense of hydrographic information. The Coast Survey people seem to regard it of the highest importance to delineate minute indentations of shore line, elaborate contours of elevations and other details of topography which are meaningless to the bulk of navigators outside the Navy, and really of comparatively little actual value in the practice of navigation. To obtain these data the hydrography, often in vital matters, is frequently neglected to an extent really painful to the seaman. On one occasion an assistant in the Coast Survey informed me that the topography was the important thing; that the hydrography did not matter so much.

This seems to be the spirit throughout. Conscious of their ignorance of the practical demands of navigation, the civilians now conducting things endeavor to minimize them and to magnify the importance of the purely land surveying in which they are more expert.

Another point of no little importance is the manner in which the vessels of the Coast Survey are handled. I am convinced that the taxpayers of this country would be very chary of their funds if they were aware that the vessels they provide and maintain were in the hands of officers who, with three or four exceptions at most, are ridiculously incompetent as navigators and seamen. Every Coast Survey vessel is at present commanded by a landsman, and, with only three exceptions that I know of, there is not another officer on any of them who

has had more than two years' experience on board ship save as a mere passenger. When the Survey first undertook, in the winter of 1898-99, the management of its own ships, relinquished by the naval officers, it employed a few experienced seamen, designated as watch officers. These, for the most part, did their work skilfully, and as satisfactorily to themselves as the anomalous state of affairs would permit; but now, wholly regardless of the fact that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," the landsmen of the Coast Survey are endeavoring to take things into their own hands, and not only command but attempt to navigate and stand deck watches at sea. The results would be intensely amusing were they not so serious. The comical lubberliness exhibited would make a hit in an opera bouffe did it not involve almost daily the safety of life and public property.

The manner in which these vessels are maneuvered when in the hands of these alleged mariners sets at defiance the very rudiments of seamanship. It would take pages of your journal for me to describe even a few of the incidents that came under my personal observation during the two years of mingled amusement and anxiety that I experienced while in the employ of the Coast Survey.

Take, for example, the beautiful and excellent little Pathfinder, of which I was proud to be the executive and navigating officer for a year. She is now in Alaska, and, although a steel ship, sailing in high magnetic latitudes, there is not an officer on her who knows anything worth mentioning about the deviation of the compass. There is just one officer upon her who is an experienced seaman, her third watch officer, a Scandinavian, who formerly captained a sealing schooner. I do not believe there are more than three officers in the Survey who know even the nomenclature of a square sail and its gear.

Of course, while in the Survey, my constant insistence that hydrographers, the men who officer the ships, should be seamen, was combatted on numerous grounds. The fact that I was a graduate of Annapolis made me a particular target for criticisms of the Navy and naval methods, but I believe that these criticisms, most of them puerile, in fact girlish in their absurdity, were prompted mainly by a secret consciousness that I was comparing naval with Coast Survey personnel, to the disfavor of the latter. I remember one occasion when one of my commanding officers, aided and abetted by some of the lesser fry, was dilating upon certain poor work done by naval officers. I remarked that if such cases were the rule it would imply lower standards of education and intelligence in the Navy than in the Coast Survey. Hard looks were the only telling reply I had to this, as to the question I once asked: "What sort of an examination is it necessary for a man to pass in order to become an assistant in the Coast Survey?"

Reverting to the question, more serious even than the desirability of at least a fair scientific education among the members of a so-called scientific service, of the management—or mismanagement of Coast Survey vessels by landsmen, I may say that within this month the Gedney, at San Francisco, poked her bowsprit through a steamer's paddle-box, and the Patterson, at Seattle, in leaving a coal wharf, narrowly escaped fouling by the beautiful expedient of "poing" her bow off, to the great merriment of the numerous nautical witnesses, some of whom, the officers of an English merchantman, afterwards indulged in humorous comments at the expense of American seamanship in a neighboring bar-room.

Examples of this kind are too numerous to mention. Yet I cannot omit speaking of my surprise upon observing, when the Pathfinder was docked shortly after I joined her, that one of her bilge keels was badly bent and a propeller blade broken. Inquiry developed the facts that the former injury was sustained by banging into a coral reef in the Sandwich Islands, and the latter by fouling an iron buoy.

And so it will be—charts for mariners made by landsmen, and valuable ships and lives hazarded by the inexperience of incompetents, until the Coast Survey vessels and other work are again in the hands of men fitted by education and practice to produce the results expected by the people who pay the bills.

ARTHUR H. DUTTON.

### A PANICKY MARKET.

When Sykes gets tired o' riotin', an'  
Slinks back inter the slum;  
When Debs quits wreckin' railway cars,  
An' Most explodin' bombs;  
When Debs are doused, an' Tagal chiefs  
Are shakin' hands all round,  
An' everythin' 's med right agin—  
The price o' sojers 's down!

But when the drums roll thru the land,  
An' war is in the air;  
When brickbats, bombs, an' barriers strew  
Each city thoroughfare;  
When all that saves yer precious hides  
Is threatenin' fer ter flop,  
An' life ain't worth a pinch o' salt—  
The price o' sojers 's up!!!

WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.

### DOVER'S BIG GUNS.

Some interesting details concerning the new 9.2 guns to be mounted in the Langdon and Citadel batteries at Dover have been furnished by the London "Mail's" Dover representative. The first gun to arrive at Dover is one of the latest pattern of wire-built breech-loaders. It weighs 27 tons and is 35 feet 6 inches in length. Its effective range is 19,000 yards, or nearly eleven miles, which is half way across the Channel, and it is stated that the shells will even carry four miles beyond this. The loaded shell weighs 483 pounds, contains 103 pounds of cordite and a bursting charge of 30 pounds of lyddite.

The moving of this immense piece of artillery from the ship which brought it from Woolwich up to the Dover heights is proving a most difficult task. The greatest care had to be exercised in unloading at the ordnance wharf, as the slightest slip would have been disastrous to the ship. A special trolley had to be built to haul it up Castle Hill by two traction engines. On reaching the limit of the road the gun was lifted off the trolley, and it was rolled across the fields on bunks of timber by fatigue parties of the Royal Artillery.

All the heavy fittings and gear for this gun and two others to be mounted at Langdon Fort have already arrived. Two more guns of the same calibre are to be fitted in the Citadel or western outworks.

The addition of the five 9.2 guns and the six 6.2 wire-built breech-loaders that have already arrived will make the armament of Dover very formidable in defending the Straits.

Travelers to the Philippines are interested in the international date line, the point where the day changes as ships sail across the Pacific. When this line is crossed going west skippers gain a day; when they cross it going east they lose a day. Authorities differ as to its exact location. The Chicago "Times-Herald" points out that in the Royal Geographical Society of England the position of the line is given by four "authorities," and no two agree, but the U. S. Navy recognizes the line as beginning at a point north of Siberia, southeast to Bering Strait, through which it passes midway, leaving the St. Lawrence island on the American side, thence southwest, crossing the 180th meridian at about latitude 60 north, to a point just to westward of the Near Islands so that all the Aleutian islands are on the American side. Thence it proceeds in a southeasterly direction back to the one hundred and eightieth meridian at a latitude of about 40 degrees north, thence along the one hundred and eightieth meridian to a point about 5 degrees south latitude, thence in a direction about southeast by south to a point midway between the Fiji and Samoan Islands, the Friendly Islands being on the Asiatic side; thence about south by west to the vicinity of Chatham, leaving it on the Asiatic side; thence in a southwesterly direction back to the one hundred and eightieth meridian, where it remains.

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## WEST POINT IN THE FIELD.

In his article on West Point in the "International Monthly" for April, Col. C. W. Larned, Professor of Drawing at the Academy, has this to say on the subject of hazing:

"The entire existence of the cadet is one of subordination. From the plebe to the Superintendent he is surrounded by a hierarchy of graded responsibility and obligation. An order from a superior has the force of a cannon shot. To resist is not consistent with reason. And yet this subordination can co-exist with certain obstinate traditions of violation of regulations and general orders very difficult to deal with. This is a paradox, but it is human and common in experience. The same cadet who would not dream of disobeying a direct order to imperil his life has long held it his prerogative to ignore the regulations and orders regarding hazing. This resulted from the fact that through many years of custom, hazing had grown with the traditions of the Academy and become established as an inherited right, a prerogative and a duty. The yearling just emerged from the plebe chrysalis, besides the stern joy of privilege, felt that his double duty to the Academy and his successor demanded the exercise of the drastic methods of purgation and discipline which had molded himself and his predecessors whose names belong to history. Generations of plebes had taken their medicine and had gone their way to honor and glory. When the writer was a cadet, at the close of the War of the Rebellion, veterans who counted their pitched battles by dozens, some of them wearing the shoulder straps of Volunteer captains, received appointments to West Point and reported as plebes to the fierce satrap in gray, and bell buttons; braced with painful vigor under the menace of his spartan thumb; galloped astride of unresponsive chairs on imaginary cavalry charges; made up the beds and cleaned the arms of their seniors in submissive

silence, and, in their turn the following year, became a part of the penitential mechanism designed to humble the spirit of the proud and bring the haughty into submission. There was no restriction upon hazing in those days. It was done openly before the officers, but like all exercise of irresponsible authority it gave opportunities to the coarser spirits to abuse their power and occasionally to carry it to brutality, and, in the course of time, some practices crept in unknown to the earlier forms."

Colonel Larned gives a summary of the occupations of the parents of candidates for admission to the Academy from 1842 to 1891 showing the following general classification: Mercantile pursuits, 3,335; professions, 2,062; agriculturists, 1,178; mechanical pursuits, 6,820. Included in the professions are 446 officers of the Army and Navy and 243 public officials.

The following interesting list of important battles of the Civil War, with the names of commanders and forces engaged on both sides, is given by Colonel Larned. All of the officers named on both sides were graduates of the Military Academy with the exception of the four marked with an asterisk (\*), viz.: Butler and Terry on the Union side, McCulloch and Floyd among the Confederate leaders.

We have added to Colonel Larned's list a statement of the total losses in killed, wounded and missing on both sides in the battles named by him, except where full data as to losses are not to be obtained. The losses named in connection with Antietam are the total losses in the Maryland campaign, Sept. 3-20, 1862; those for Chancellorsville from April 27 to May 11, and those for the Appomattox campaign from March 29 to April 9, 1865. The grand aggregate of the losses from killed, wounded and missing in Virginia under McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade was 143,925. In the final campaign under general Grant, which led to the surrender of Lee and the downfall of the Confederacy, the total was 124,390.

BATTLE.	UNION COMMANDER.	FORCE.	CONFED. COMMANDER.	FORCE.	CASUALTIES
<b>1861.</b>					
Bull Run.....July 21	McDowell	28,462	Johnson Beau'd	32,232	4,878
Wilson's Creek.....August 10	Lyon	5,400	McCulloch*	11,600	2,330
<b>1862.</b>					
Fort Donelson.....Feb. 12-16	Grant	27,000	Floyd*	21,000	17,398
Pea Ridge.....March 7	Curtis	11,250	Van Dorn	14,000	
Shiloh.....April 6, 7	Grant	62,682	Johnston Beau'd	40,335	23,741
Williamsburg.....May 4, 5	McClellan	40,768	Johnston	31,823	3,799
Fair Oaks.....May 31-June 1	McClellan	41,797	Johnston	41,816	11,165
Seven Days' Bat.....June 25-July 1	McClellan	91,169	Lee	95,481	36,010
Cedar Mountain.....August 9	Pope	8,600	Jackson	16,668	3,746
Manassas & Chan-					
tilly.....August 27-Sept. 2	Pope	75,696	Lee	48,527	27,000
South Mountain.....September 14	McClellan	28,480	Lee	18,714	6,668
Antietam.....September 16, 17	McClellan	75,316	Lee	51,844	41,904
Corinth.....Oct. 3, 4	Rosecrans	21,147	Van Dorn	22,000	16,384
Perryville.....October 8	Buell	36,940	Bragg	16,000	
Fredericksburg.....December 13	Burnside	100,007	Lee	72,497	18,000
Chickasaw Bayou.....Dec. 27-29	Sherman	30,720	Pemberton	13,792	1,955
Stone's River.....December 31	Rosecrans	41,400	Bragg	34,732	37,128
<b>1863.</b>					
Chancellorsville.....April 27-May 11	Hooker	97,382	Lee	57,352	29,750
Champion Hill.....May 16	Grant	29,373	Pemberton	20,000	6,757
Gettysburg.....July 1-3	Meade	83,289	Lee	75,054	54,807
Fort Wagner.....July 18	Gillmore	5,264	Beauregard	1,785	1,674
Chickamauga.....Sept. 19, 20	Rosecrans	58,222	Bragg	66,326	33,655
Chattanooga.....Nov. 23-25	Grant	56,359	Bragg	46,165	14,598
Mine Run.....Nov. 27-Dec. 1	Meade	69,643	Lee	44,425	2,398
<b>1864.</b>					
Wilderness.....May 5-7	Grant	101,895	Lee	61,025	28,367
Spottsylvania.....May 10	Grant	37,822	Lee	unknown	33,976
Drewry's Bluff.....May 12-16	Butler*	15,800	Beauregard	18,025	7,144
Atlanta Campaign.....May-Sept.	Sherman	110,123	Johnston	66,069	66,066
Petersburg.....June 15-18	Grant	63,797	Lee	41,490	
The Mine.....July 30	Grant	20,708	Lee	11,466	5,208
Deep Bottom.....Aug. 14-19	Grant	27,974	Lee	20,008	4,655
Weldon R. R.....Aug. 18-21	Grant	20,289	Lee	14,787	8,543
Kenesaw Mountain.....June 27	Sherman	16,225	Johnston	17,733	
Tupelo.....July 13-15	Smith (A. T.)	14,000	Lee	6,600	1,348
Peach Tree Creek.....July 20	Sherman	20,139	Hood	18,532	6,506
Atlanta.....July 22	Sherman	30,477	Hood	36,934	12,140
Atlanta.....July 28	Sherman	13,226	Hood	18,450	5,342
Jonesborough.....August 31	Sherman	14,170	Hood	23,811	3,149
Jonesborough.....September 1	Sherman	20,460	Hood	12,661	
Winchester.....September 19	Sheridan	37,711	Early	17,103	8,629
Chaffin's Farm.....Sept. 23, 30	Grant	19,639	Lee	10,836	4,429
Cedar Creek.....October 19	Sheridan	30,829	Early	18,410	10,195
Franklin.....November 30	Schofield	27,939	Hood	26,897	5,478
Nashville.....Dec. 15, 16	Thomas	49,773	Hood	23,207	17,140
<b>1865.</b>					
Fort Fisher.....Jan 15	Terry*	9,632	Whiting	7,800	3,438
Hatcher's Run.....Feb. 5-7	Grant	34,517	Lee	12,535	2,680
Bentonville.....March 19	Sherman	16,127	Johnston	16,896	4,471
Appomattox Cam.....March 29, April 9	Grant	114,825	Lee	49,496	92,706
Dinwiddie.....March 29-31	Grant	45,247	Lee	20,030	
Petersburg.....April 2	Grant	63,299	Lee	19,652	6,361

## A NAVY OFFICER VINDICATED.

The New York "Sun," in its issue of May 16, recites a number of anecdotes related by former Secretary of State John W. Foster to the Yale students. Among them is one of particular significance to the officers of our Navy. Mr. Foster says:

"James G. Blaine was a great statesman, but he made a mistake in this one instance. A Guatemalan got aboard an American vessel that stopped at one of the ports at Guatemala. The Government heard he was aboard and sent officers after him. The man was finally shot and killed during the struggle that followed. Mr. Blaine had the captain of the vessel censured and the American representative to that Government recalled, because he did not protect the man. I think he was wrong in his view, for the man was a fugitive from justice; he was on Guatemalan territory, in a Guatemalan port, and Guatemala had a right to him."

This instance relates to the case of General Barrundia, ex-Secretary of War of Guatemala. He had been exiled for certain revolutionary acts in connection with placing himself in power. In 1890 he took passage on a steamer, in the Mexican port of Acapulco, for Panama. But the steamer en route put in, as was customary, at the port of San Jose, in Guatemala, and the authorities of Guatemala decided to arrest him. In attempting to do so on board the steamer, the general was killed by the police because he resisted arrest. This arrest was made with the sanction of the American Minister, Mr. Mizner, who justified his action mainly upon the ground that there was imminent danger of the destruction of the vessel itself, his fears being based upon threats that had been made by the authorities. The Secretary of the Navy of that date censured Comdr. (now captain) George C. Reiter, who was in or near the harbor of San Jose, for not resisting the arrest of the Guatemalan general. Among those familiar with international law, the position of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Secretary of State was held to be untenable, and great surprise was created by their action.

We are glad to notice that so distinguished a diplomat as General Foster, by his condemnation of Mr. Blaine's course, has done tardy justice to Mr. Mizner and to Captain Reiter, who is to be particularly congratulated that time has justified him in pursuing the only course that was possible for him to pursue at the time of the Barrundia incident. Our naval officers have made few mistakes in dealing with questions of international law.

## MANILA ESTIMATE OF GENERAL BATES.

The Manila "Freedom" of April 11 gave a long sketch of the career of Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of Southern Luzon, previous to his departure for the States, concluding it with this appreciative tribute:

"It is due to the careful and wise administration of the General that the southern provinces are gradually assuming an atmosphere of peace and safety, and the important capture of high insurgent officials made under his command are directly instrumental in effecting the numerous captures and surrenders that are being made daily. The General's skillful and delicate handling of Trias, in pointing out to that individual the way by which he could dictate the surrender of others in field without loss of dignity or stigma of disgrace to himself, if published, would make interesting reading. In reviewing events, the long years of faithful service, in field and garrison, in war council and elsewhere, without one word of blame attached to anything that he has ever done, a confidence in the General is established that is unshakable.

"Soldier, diplomat and administrator, universally cordial and kind to equals and subordinates alike, a gallant, chivalrous, courteous and whole-souled gentleman, the General is beloved and esteemed by all who have the honor of knowing him. Quiet and studious, decisive and determined, broad minded and tolerant, he is respected as much as a man as he is as a general. We wish him godspeed and a happy welcome in the States, and further wish him to know the thorough appreciation of himself and his work that is felt in Manila by soldier and civilian alike. Farewell."

Attention is called to the fact that England, which has millions of Mohammedan subjects, has far less influence with the Sultan of Turkey, the head of the Mohammedan Church, than Germany, which does not include Mohammedans among its subjects, except possibly a few in Africa.

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176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK.**ERICSSON AND ENCLOSED BASINS.**

In answer to a request from the Navy Department, John Ericsson, in March, 1866, presented a plan for floating the armor-clads built during the Civil War in an enclosed basin, at League Island, into which it was intended water should be pumped when they were required for service. "A fleet laid up as I propose," he said, "is good for half a century, all except some repairs about the armor backing. Engines, hulls, boilers, etc., may be kept in perfect order, and in twenty-four hours fifty iron-clads may be transformed from their dry resting place on the surface of League Island to the Delaware, with stores and ammunition on board." This letter to the Department was in substance the same as one written to the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal on Feb. 19, 1872, in which Ericsson said: "Placed on land and properly taken care of, the machinery put in motion, say once a year, vessels like the monitors are good for fifty years."

We observe now that the Naval Board, to whom is committed the subject of recommending plans and localities for our sixty torpedo craft, are proposing to stall them in a rectangular basin, having ten feet of water at mean low tide, and approached by a channel 250 feet long, resembling a canal lock. It is proposed that from along the inshore sides of the large basin stalls for the boats to be laid shall be built, much after the fashion of small drydocks, each capable of holding one boat. These stalls will be separated from the basin proper by caisson gates, and their floors will be slightly above the level, with the surface of water in the basin. In operating the basin for laying up boats the lock to the outer harbor will be opened, and the boats will first be admitted to the basin. The lock will then be closed, and the water in the basin and

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in such of the stalls as are open for use will be raised ten feet by pumping into the basin. The boats will then be floated into their stalls and docked as customary in a dry dock, and when the water in the basin is allowed to return to its normal level by opening the main gate to the harbor the boats will be left high and dry in their stalls. By keeping the gates to certain stalls closed, boats may be docked or undocked in other stalls without disturbing those under repair or otherwise not to be affected.

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL.**

The London "Spectator," in a long article on the Nicaragua Canal, advises England to yield the points in dispute over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. America's claim to control the canal in case of war is, in the judgment of the "Spectator," not worth contending about. It says: "The canal will be worked by an American company, every one of the great locks will be worked and controlled by American engineers, every pilot will be an American. Under such circumstances, does any sane man imagine that, treaty or no treaty, a power at war with America will be able to use the canal? A hostile ship might get as far as the great Nicaraguan lake, but it would never leave it till the war was over. These being the plain facts, we cannot see why we should quarrel with America because she is, as we hold foolishly, anxious to express in words a right which we know she must be able to exercise, and will exercise in fact."

It is perfectly easy, in the opinion of this writer, "to draw up a treaty which would do all the Americans ask us to do without injuring our interests in the very least. A treaty of a couple of clauses would be all that would be necessary. We do not," he says, "disguise from ourselves that the Americans would find the new treaty produce many more difficulties and complications with foreign powers than the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The advantage of that most able and skillfully constructed instrument was that it anticipated all foreign objections, and would have been accepted by all the powers without argument or dispute. That, however, is America's affair, and not ours. If she likes to raise a hornets' nest, she can. It is clearly not our business to stop her at the risk of a quarrel. Those, then, who carry their opposition to an Americanized canal to the point of war, and are fully determined to fight, merit and must receive our respect. But how many of such persons are there? We believe that public opinion—i. e., the majority of the British people—would absolutely refuse to sanction war with America over the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The nation might, and no doubt would, be very angry, and a great deal of printer's ink would be flung in the face of the Americans as expressive of that anger; but we do not believe for a moment that the country would allow, much less order, the Government to go to war on the question of abrogation."

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There is probably no mascot in any regiment in the Philippines with a more historic record than "Whiskers," the interesting dog of Co. G, 17th Inf., of which the Manila "Times" recently gave a column sketch. Away back on a stormy night in March, 1890, a little terrier was found whining at the foot of the flagstaff at Fort Russell, Wyo., where Company G was then stationed. Having made a staunch friend of the company cook, the terrier was duly enlisted as "Whiskers." When the regiment left Fort Russell for Columbus Barracks, Whiskers was detailed to aid the soldier in charge of the ration car, and made a record for soldierly attention to duty by bestowing the "marble heart" upon the gentler sex of his breed that made "goo-goo" eyes at him en route. He went with the regiment to Cuba and the Philippines. His assistance to the men of Co. G doing outpost duty has long been considered indispensable, and on many occasions he has given the alarm of the approach of a boloman in time to avert the possible death of a sentry. His great delight in the Philippines has been "hiking," and when he sees the men turning out for a long scout his joy is noisily expressed. He has lost some of his prestige by being the only member of the 17th Infantry that has not openly denounced the anti-canteen bill.

A writer in the "Novoe Vremya" tells how, when Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, asked the Russian Minister of War to lend Bulgaria 300 non-commissioned officers to instruct his Army, the Russian general replied that Russia had not 300 non-commissioned officers to lend, but he could lend Bulgaria 300 generals if that would do as well. This recalls the story President Lincoln used to tell during the Civil War of the man in Washington who threw a stick out of the window of his hotel and knocked over six brigadiers, and "it was not a good day for brigadier generals, either." Another story of like purport is that of Lincoln's saying, when some of his mules and a brigadier general (Stoughton) were captured in a raid on the Army near Washington, he did not mind the brigadier because he could easily make another, but the mules were valuable.

The little Filipinos admire the powerful big Western soldiers, whose frequent feats of strength fill the natives with awe. Patrolman John D. League, an ex-Volunteer, who is doing duty on the Bridge of Spain, stands 6 feet 2½ inches in height and tips the beam at the 200 pounds notch. The other day, while some cattle were being taken across the bridge, a vicious cow got loose and pounced upon a native. The big fellow went to the rescue. The enraged animal saw him coming and left the Filipino and made for the officer, who grabbed the cow by the horns and quickly floored her, to the surprise and delight of the spectators.

Describing the Decoration Day parade in New York City the "Sun" said: "The soldiers of Uncle Sam did very creditable marching, as did also the Marines, but the finest appearance of all the Regulars was made by the men who, when, ashore, are not supposed to know a hitching post from a hansom cab—the sailor men of the United States Navy. Their alignment was excellent; they covered their files as they marched as if parading down Fifth Avenue was the one thing they knew how to do well. The crowd on the street and on the reviewing and public stands cheered the jacksies so long and so loudly that the sailors had to smile."

Early this week the Quartermaster General received a despatch saying that the transport McPherson, which was stranded on a bar near Matanzas, on the 4th of last February, had been successfully floated and towed into the harbor of Matanzas. The experiences of this vessel since she went aground have been most remarkable. Nearly four months ago she ran fast aground and has until recently resisted the constant endeavors of experienced wreckers to get her into deep water. It is stated at the War Department that during her stay on the bar the McPherson was exposed to over a dozen storms, none of which seem to have had any material effect upon her condition. The McPherson will eventually be towed to New York and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

The 10th Battery, Field Artillery, formerly Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, commanded by the gallant Capt. Henry J. Reilly, killed at the gates of Pekin, arrived at Manila from China on May 25. The battery is now commanded by Capt. Thomas Ridgway.

The development of carrier pigeon posts in the French Navy is rapid, and recently posts have been established at principal points in the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay and the French shore of the Mediterranean.



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The New York "Sun" still insists that General Breckinridge, Inspector General, has already sailed for Manila. He does not leave, as we have already stated, until the U. S. transport Ingalls goes from New York, about June 22. Adjutant General Corbin and General Greely go on the Grant from San Francisco. General Sternberg will sail on the Hancock from San Francisco about June 25. Commissary General Weston, General Bird, Chief of the Army Transport Service, and General Bates, Paymaster General, are reported to be contemplating similar trips. The more of our high officers who go to the Philippines the better. Our Army is there, and it is well to study into its conditions and needs. It is a new Army, and it only requires proper handling to make it the finest Army in the world. Rapid promotion has cheered and encouraged the officers who have had experience in the old Army, and they will be able to impart their enthusiasm to the youngsters, besides teaching them a trick or two. Aside from its distance from home, the Philippines are not a bad place to serve in, and Manila is popular with Army ladies especially. Contact with American civilization is rapidly modernizing the city, and the natives are becoming reconciled to Yankee rule. They certainly would sadly miss us if we should pull up stakes and leave. It is well, too, that so many Congressmen are going on the Ingalls, to see for themselves the condition of things in our island possessions, and well that most of them belong to the opposition party in Congress. The Congressmen going are Senators Bacon of Georgia, and Dietrich of Nebraska; Representatives Mercer of Nebraska, T. W. Smith of Illinois, Burleson of Texas, De Armond of Missouri, Driscoll of New York, Gaines of Tennessee, and Green of Pennsylvania. It is expected that the Ingalls will stop at various points en route, such as the Bermudas, Madeira, Malta, points on the Suez Canal and in the Red Sea, Colombo and Singapore. She is a vessel of between 1,100 and 1,200 tons; little more than a yacht, in fact, and carries supplies but no troops. The Ingalls is well named after dear old Rufus Ingalls, the ablest of quartermasters, and the best of good fellows. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1843, and after a service in the 1st Dragoons was appointed captain and A. Q. M. Jan. 12, 1848. He was Grant's classmate, and his life-long friend. Hancock, "the superb," after whom one of the transports is named, was a Captain and A. Q. M. at the time of his appointment as Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War. How many recollections are awakened in the minds of officers of the old Army by the names Ingalls and Hancock!

Capt. E. M. Lewis, 20th Inf., throws the weight of his influence against the post exchange in his article on "Discipline" in the "Journal of the Military Service Institution." He thinks it encourages drinking and brings men into undesirable relations to their officers and non-commissioned officers; that is harmful to discipline, besides lowering officers in the esteem of the public as participants in a traffic that is looked down upon in this country. Captain Lewis does not, however, condemn the exchange altogether, though he believes that it might be improved by being subjected to a more rigid supervision by the post authorities. A sentinel should be assigned to the duty of preventing the entrance to the barroom of any soldier who abuses his privilege by becoming intoxicated. The amusement and lunch rooms, general stores, gymnasium, and the like, that in

many exchanges are adjuncts of the bar, are excellent things in themselves and help discipline, as they tend to make men contented and keep them within bounds, and such sources of comfort and pleasure form additional inducements for good men to enter the Service." Edward VII, while Prince of Wales, built in each village on his estate a picturesque club house for workmen, with a billiard room and comfortable reading rooms supplied with books, papers, writing materials and as much good beer as it is proper for a man to drink. There is no such thing as a "public" on his estates, and drunkenness is said to be "absolutely unknown." The weight of testimony seems to show that a similar result follows the establishment of the post exchange, though, without doubt, it should be so regulated as to avoid giving any encouragement to drinking on the part of those who might otherwise do without beer. The question as to the repeal of the law forbidding the sale of liquors on Government reservations will come up in the next Congress, and we see that Senator Hawley is reported as saying that a bill for this purpose will be passed early in the session. There will no doubt be a powerful opposition to it, and the enemies of the exchange are already mustering their forces. Judging from the articles in the daily papers, and from what we learn in private, the sphere of the opposition will be somewhat lessened, and that many who were misled into joining the anti-exchange crusade have seen the error of their ways. We call especial attention to the articles on this subject which we this week reprint from the New York "Times" and Brooklyn "Eagle."

The plans for the maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron this summer are being made on a scale far more comprehensive than in past years. Officers of the Navy generally are enthusiastic over the various tests which will be made in connection with the maneuvers, and the details of the scheme are anxiously being awaited. It is anticipated by the Navy Department that the maneuvers to be conducted during the summer under the command of Rear Admiral Higginson will more nearly approach the work cut out for the red and blue fleets operating by the British in English waters. Naturally the number of vessels which will participate in the maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron in connection with the work of the Naval War College will be smaller than is the rule in England, but it is believed that there will be ample opportunity to fully demonstrate by practical tests the feasibility or impracticability of the many problems which it is the intention of the Navy Department shall be solved by the maneuvers. Besides the new features which will this year mark the maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron, there will be the same evolutions in squadron formation to test the maneuvering qualities of the ships singly and in various other formations. One of the most important features planned for the program is the establishment by the fleet of an outlying base of supplies. The great expense necessary in time of war to keep the vessels of a fleet supplied with adequate amounts of coal, ammunition and provisions is well recognized by all naval officers. The test this year contemplates the establishment on shore of a base of supplies which can be protected by the ships and still help to a great extent to do away with the immense fleet of supply ships which always have to accompany any fighting squadron. Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, or some of the islands near the New England coast will be selected for the scene of the operations. At the place selected the entire squadron will endeavor to simulate, as far as is possible, the actual conditions of war. Marines and sailors will be landed, and the light guns taken ashore. Supplies and quantities of coal sufficient for the whole fleet will also be taken on shore and stored away under the protection of the land force. There are to be sham battles, and, in fact, everything will be done to have the maneuvers take on the aspect of actual war operations. The use of mines by the Navy will be tested for the first time in the development of the new Navy, and the extent to which they can be used to adequately cover a retreat or pursuit ascertained. On the whole, the maneuvers of this summer promise to be even more interesting than they were last year, when so many important matters were settled.

General Weston, the Commissary General, has recently received a most interesting report from Major G. W. Ruthers, Chief Commissary of the Department of Northern Luzon, in which he gives a detailed account of the work under his charge. Major Ruthers says that at the present time (April 15), there are 238 stations in Northern Luzon, occupied by 25,000 troops, and over a 1,000 prisoners and civilian employees. He says "The Subsistence Department in this department has been for many months past in superb condition. The department has received the praise of General Wheaton on more than one occasion, and he has repeatedly expressed his thanks. District commanders and regimental officers state to me 'No troops were ever supplied as well as mine; I thank you for what you have done.' We have spared nothing to make everyone admire the department. There are no complaints or even suggestions. The Subsistence Department receives high praise whenever mentioned." Major Ruthers goes into details concerning the various ration components. In speaking of beef stew, a rather new experiment in the Subsistence Department, and one which has been received with great favor, he says: "The beef stew with the vegetables is the finest com-

ponent of the ration ever put into the hands of troops. It will take the place of fresh beef when it cannot be supplied for some time; with the addition of some hard tack, coffee, sugar, salt and baked beans, you could cut an Army loose from its transportation for some time. It is the finest ration for hikes ever put into the hands of a soldier, and is highly praised by them." Major Ruthers says "The standard emergency ration has given very good satisfaction. The use of it alone has enabled commands to operate during constant rains and to go through water and mud up to their necks."

In response to a request from Capt. W. C. Wise, commanding the Receiving Ship Franklin, for a decision from the Navy Department as to whether bandmen can be required to assist at divine service on Sunday mornings, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Captain Lemly, has rendered an exceedingly interesting opinion; but "The Department declines to require the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard to order members of the band to attend at divine service for the purpose of assisting at such service." Captain Lemly says: "Broadly speaking, I am of opinion that bandmen may be required to assist as such at divine service, it being made obligatory, by Article 2, of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, upon commanders of vessels and naval stations to which chaplains are attached to cause divine service to be performed on Sunday, whenever the weather and other circumstances allow it to be done. Such assistance is in the line of their regular duty as bandmen. In this connection it is observed that Articles 191 and 192 of the Navy Regulations, dealing with the matter of honors and distinctions at funerals—which, while military functions, are conducted with religious ceremonies—provide a place for the band in the funeral procession both when moving from the ship to the shore and on shore. I believe the statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in his endorsement herewith, that it is customary on board ships carrying bands for members thereof to assist at divine service by furnishing music, to be correct."

It has been announced at the War Department that the transports of the Atlantic service will not be sold, as had been the intention, but will be retained by the Government for use in case of necessity. A board of officers recently made an inspection of the transports Sedgwick, Crook and McClellan and appraised their value, but recommended that they be retained by the Government. As these three transports, when purchased by the Government were sailing under foreign flags, they would have to return to foreign flags in case they were sold; thus greatly reducing their value. The transport Rawlin, the other vessel in use on the Atlantic, was transferred by the Navy to the Army, and the Navy Department has been asked if it desires the ship returned to its service. If not it is more than probable that it will be sold, as in such an event it would not be necessary to have it sail under a foreign flag. The other three vessels are to be put in first class condition and placed in responsible hands for keeping.

During the absence of General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in the Philippines, the department will be in charge of Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody. Colonel Dunwoody has recently returned from Havana, where he was Chief Signal Officer of the Island of Cuba. In relieving him from such duty in order that he might return to the War Department and assume the more important duties which will devolve upon him as Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, General Wood said: "The Military Governor thanks him for the unremitting zeal and efficiency with which, having found the telegraph affairs of the Island of Cuba in a state of complete chaos, he has reorganized, extended and maintained them in a serviceable condition, giving prompt telegraphic service to all parts of the island." One Havana paper, referring to Colonel Dunwoody's service, says he "has not only won the respect of all his subordinates while he has been on the island, but their hearty esteem as well."

The first trial of the group of armor plates for the battleship Maine was recently conducted at Indian Head Proving Grounds, and it is stated that the armor failed to meet the requirements. An examination of the armor plate after the test showed that the cracks in the plate existed prior to the trial. Under the specifications it is permissible that another test be made, and in case this is successful the Government has the option of making a third, to determine whether the group of armor represented actually comes up to the necessary requirements. The official reports have not yet been received at the Navy Department, and decision as to whether there will be a second test will be reserved until it has been received by the naval ordnance officers.

"Commenting upon our record in China, 'Leslie's Weekly' says: 'When occasion demanded it the American forces showed that they knew how to fight as bravely and well as the bravest and the best, and when battles were over they knew how to be as manly, honorable and self-controlled, as true men should be always. They recognized the fact that peaceable and inoffensive non-combatants, even if they were Chinamen, had rights which they were bound to respect, and they respected them.'



## BRITISH CAPTURE OF MANILA.

In the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute" for March appears some interesting historical matter pertaining to the British conquest of the Philippines from the pen of Comdr. C. G. Calkins, who served with Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila. The Manila expedition of 1762 was the chief object of his research, and he does much to brush away the cobwebs of fancy and exaggeration which have grown up around that military undertaking. The principal reason for making an attack on the Philippines then was that England knew that Spain was weak in the Far East, both in the matter of defenses and in the attitude of the natives. Sir William Draper was in command of the land force sent out by England and Admiral Cornish commanded the naval force. The squadron consisted of seven ships-of-the-line, besides frigates and storeships. Draper arrived in Madras in June, 1762, to assume charge of the expedition, and on Sept. 22 the British fleet of fifteen sail arrived off Manila. The English force available for attacking the city included 1,300 European troops, some of them Frenchmen from the army disbanded after defeat in India, about the same number of Sepoys of inferior quality, 700 seamen and 300 marines from the fleet. The defense could dispose of some 500 men of the Regimiento del Rey, a few artillerymen, 300 Spanish militia and a large supply of enthusiastic but undisciplined Papangos and Tagalos.

The English landed on Sept. 23, and at once occupied the fort of San Antonio Abad, a structure familiar to many of the Americans visiting Manila since that eventful day in May, 1898. The Spanish governor-general, the Archbishop of Manila, was scarcely expected to have the initiative of a man of war. With the usual Spanish custom of putting off, no attempts at sorties were made by the Spanish while the English were debarking, but as soon as the invaders got inside stone buildings, the besieged began sorties, which were made at night, whenever a body of Filipinos could be induced to undertake them. The first was made on the night of Sept. 25. The Spanish detachments withdrew, but "firing lasted all night without much results for anybody," as one account puts it, language which Commander Calkins dryly remarks recalls the summer nights of 1898. The English lost about forty men in this night attack and the Spaniards seventy. As for the Filipinos, no quarter was given to them and some hundreds were slain, all prisoners being hung at once. This atrocity seems to be associated with the slaughter of a British officer, under a flag of truce, by a band of natives close to the walls of the city. The British got a breaching battery at work and a group of mortars threw shells into the city.

On the morning of Oct. 6 a storming party of 400 men under Major Fell entered a breach, which being unguarded, the storming party were able to advance up the Calle Real without opposition. The Archbishop and his council were shut up in Fort Santiago. The governor at once sent out terms of surrender, in which he asked for the free exercise of religion, etc., offering a ransom of one million dollars for the acceptance of the terms. The British General Draper refused to consider them and ordered the Archbishop and his general to the palace, where they were forced to accept what the English offered them. The English terms made the officers prisoners on parole, required the surrender of the artillery and ammunition, of the port of Cavite and all forts in the island. The privileges demanded would be allowed upon payment of \$4,000,000, half in cash and the rest in valid drafts.

The terms were signed and the city was delivered to the English on Oct. 7. In spite of all promises pillage seems to have followed the English occupation. There is the usual tale of atrocities, houses plundered, women mishandled and churches desecrated and stripped of plate and vestments. The writer says: "It (pillage) is only too probable, but the Spanish writers admit that it was over in three hours, and that the English soldiers were more predatory than cruel." With all the license granted the conquerors there was plenty of soldierly grumbling. "The general's Latin cost us our looting," growled those who had heard that the capitulation was drawn up in the language befitting a churchman and a scholarly commander-in-chief engaged in diplomacy.

Draper turned his conquest over to a Mr. Drake and sailed for London on Nov. 11, 1762, arriving there on April 4, 1763, bringing the first news of the capture of Manila, but the glory he expected to reap from the success of his undertaking was not forthcoming, as the treaty of Paris had been signed in the January preceding. The ransom was never paid, as we read the account of Commander Calkins, and finally came to be so entangled with other questions that it dropped out of sight, but it gave rise to the dim notion prevalent in Hong Kong in April, 1898, that England had some sort of lien on the Philippine Archipelago.

During the miserable period of anarchy lasting 18 months after the formal suspension of hostilities in Europe, there was no lack of rival authorities in the Philippines. The fight between Drake and Don Simon Anda y Salazar as to whose supremacy should be recognized often descended to the level of opera bouffe, each issuing proclamations and denunciations of the other with a frequency and fierceness that surpassed any record made by Marshals Weyler and Blanco in Cuba. Anda was a man who would not recognize the surrender of the Archbishop as covering all the island of Luzon, and he organized forces to fight the British. There was hard fighting at the town of Bulacan, north of Manila, and the English sent columns through the provinces of Laguna, Batangas and Cavite. Then Anda and Drake offered large rewards for the delivery of the other, dead or alive; making allegations of barbarities against each other. Between these two rival governments the natives were in a bad way, being often plundered by both sides. The religious orders were much in evidence, and some of the padres being induced to support the British claims, furious sermons were launched at the heads of Spanish sympathizers. There came to be a general dissolution of social order due to the exactions of the British and to the atrocities of Anda. The Spaniards killed all who were caught trading with Manila, though the prices the garrison were willing to pay made such trading a great temptation, and any native found with rupees in his pocket was doomed.

In the midst of it all the Ilocos rose in rebellion against the Spanish, English and anything that savored of outside government. The center of this activity was Vigan, on the northwest coast of Luzon, which has been a prominent town under the American occupation. Diego Silan, a native born in Pangasinan Province, was the

man of the hour. He headed the rebels, taking the title of chief-captain, reserving that of general for the "Nazarene Jesus." He laid some claim to being a magician, and a wowed and mystified rather than enthused his supporters. When, in February, 1763, Silan was summoned by Anda to give over his opposition to Spain, Silan promptly made an alliance with the English. In May Silan was assassinated, and with his death the rebellion went to pieces. The Spanish columns seized Vigan and took summary vengeance on the rebels. The English gave no assistance to their erstwhile allies, and the Ilocos were hunted by the Spaniards till ten thousand were killed. This shows what would have happened had we pursued the same faithless course. A new element had come into the field—the Chinese whom the English had brought along with the expedition. These had received permission to pillage throughout the island, and, getting bold, established themselves in a fortified place in Pampanga Province in November, 1762. They defied the Anda forces and were attacked by the latter, who triumphed, and ordered a general slaughter of all Chinese in the islands. Thousands of them were killed before Anda's men tired of the sport.

In July, 1763, news of the treaty of peace reached the Philippines, but there was no peace in the Philippines in 1763. Anda moved his camp to Polo, only a few miles from Manila, whence expeditions were sent out against the British garrison in Manila. Finally, the poor Archbishop died, and the British consented to address Anda by the title of governor, and a suspension of hostilities was secured after Jan. 30, 1764. Anda demanded the evacuation of Manila, but the English held on more tightly than ever. In March a conference was held between British and Spanish commissioners at Malabon, but came to naught. At last an order came from England for the evacuation of the Philippines. Fort Santiago was surrendered to the Spanish on May 26, and the forces of Anda entered Manila on May 31 to the accompaniment of salutes and a Te Deum in the cathedral.

While Anda's record is not one to look back upon with any pride, Commander Calkins does not think that the English will gain by inviting comparisons. He points out that Draper stayed in Manila only forty-eight days, and Admiral Cornish, remaining some months longer, did nothing to extend the British authority, and all the responsibility of civil government was left to Drake, who, while he was in the Philippines, used the forms of justice as interpreted by the courts of his own creation to extort money and plate from an impoverished population. He quarreled with officers of both Services till he made his undignified exit with a shipload of plunder. In attempting to criticize such enterprises as the English attack on the Philippines, the author says that it should be borne in mind that the purpose of these undertakings was not high nor were they executed in rational and humane fashion. Draper formulated principles of his own of such exceeding ferocity that he was actually astonished at his own moderation at Manila. The paper says: "The story of Spanish weakness and its origin in misgovernment was not unknown to those who planned the expedition, but what institutions, laws and administrative reforms were inaugurated by Great Britain?"

"Among the lessons to be drawn from this expedition," says the author, "is the one that no nation can maintain a sound colonial system beyond the radius of her maritime supremacy," a statement which in these days of great steaming power may mean much or little. "Next to superiority in naval strength comes the maintenance of communication between the mother country and her possessions or between the belligerent government and its agents abroad."

The paper of Commander Calkins is accompanied with a map of Manila and its environs in 1762. There is an omission of dates here and there in the paper and of the source of quotations which is sometimes irritating, as on Page 105, where no date is given of the sailing of the English expedition from Manila, but these are only slight blemishes in a very entertaining record.

## SOUTH AFRICA AS A WAR SCHOOL.

One of our British military contemporaries cries out against the tendency in England to generalize from particulars in reading the lessons of the Boer war. It fears there is too much of an inclination to regard the experiences gained in the very specialized warfare which has been and is being waged on the South African veldts as the basis on which the future system of battle training should be built. South African formations and South African tactics have been raised almost to the dignity of a fad in the English military training grounds. There is good reason to doubt the wisdom of such indiscriminating assimilation of peace tactical schemes to the warfare in South Africa.

We have often before remarked that a contest such as has been going on in South Africa for more than a year is not altogether likely to happen again, and the power that bases its military training on conditions that prevailed in it may find itself as badly handicapped when a war with a European nation breaks out as England was, when of a sudden she had to adapt tactics and methods suited to European fields to the rare emergencies of veldt-fighting. In the matter of chances, too, the British military statisticians will no doubt find that there is far more probability of England becoming engaged with a European power than with any country in which conditions paralleling those in South Africa will present themselves.

The terrain of Europe will be so different from that of the two republics that battle tactics will have to be materially modified to suit the altered situation. This does not mean that there are not lessons—and very valuable ones—to be drawn from the South African campaign, but to make them in any way an exclusive source of further progress in the military art would be to so narrow the development of the Army that it might result in disaster or in a serious impairment of prestige in case of a European conflict, which is the one thing that every European country looks forward to with the most apprehension, and against which it is its chief desire to fortify itself both in munitions of war and equipment and in the development of the science of war.

Much of what has been learned in South Africa is applicable both to regular and irregular warfare, but to make the Boer war the British military standard is to put the English Army in a position where it will lose, ultimately, rather than gain by what its arms have achieved in South Africa. The "Civil and Military Gazette" points out that the French fell into a similar error after their Algerian campaigns, and it is notorious

that their experiences there were injurious to them in other theatres of war, through having narrowed their fighting methods down to conditions that were exceptional and that were not likely soon, if ever, to reproduce themselves. It is, therefore, to the interest of Great Britain to see that she does not make South Africa her Algeria.

It is as if we, surrounded by warlike neighbors, equal or superior to us, with whom we might at any time become engaged in war, should base our military progress upon the lessons received in the Philippine war, which belongs to an era of warfare rapidly passing away, just as the Boer fighting is representative of the expiring military energies of little peoples, who in the tendency of the times toward concentration must soon become absorbed into greater commonwealths, a condition of change that seems to be in line with the genius of the times and with the true interests of mankind, as illustrated by the remarkable extension of the territory of the United States and Great Britain in the past century, coincidently with a proportionate diffusion of the great principles of liberty for which the Anglo-Saxon race has stood pre-eminent.

We are to have a report by Field Marshal von der Goltz, who reorganized the Turkish Army, on the lessons taught by the Boer war. He emphatically disagrees with the foreign critics who think that the war has strengthened the arguments in support of the conversion of the standing armies of Europe into militia. The assumption is entirely erroneous, as there is no possible comparison between the conditions of warfare in South Africa and in Europe, and the Continental armies have learnt but little from the war. The Boers have, we are told by this authority, imitated the reforms which he has himself instituted in the Turkish Army in the past ten years, and the soldiers of Turkey and of the Transvaal have several characteristics in common, notably "simplicity, solidity and thoroughness, combined with strong religious feeling."

## THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

"Frank Leslie's Weekly" for May 25 publishes the portraits of three officers of our Army concerning whom it says: "Major Banister, during the battle of Tien-Tsin, did not spare himself. He attended to the wounded officers and men of the 9th Infantry on that field swept with bullets as coolly and successfully as if he were in hospital. The wonder is that he was not hit. Dr. Banister entered the Army in 1883 as a contract doctor, and was regularly commissioned in 1886. He was with Lawton on the latter's famous Geronimo campaign. He served through the 'Wounded Knee' campaign in the winter of 1890-91. He went to Cuba as surgeon of the 2d Infantry, and remained after the campaign as acting chief surgeon of General Kent's division. When it was rumored that the United States troops would go from the Philippines to China, Dr. Banister—who was then chief surgeon, first district, Department of Southern Luzon, serving on General Hall's staff—offered his services for duty in China. He was attached to the 9th Infantry, and was appointed by Colonel Meade, of the United States Marine Corps, after the battle of Tien-Tsin, as chief surgeon of the United States forces in China. Later he was announced in orders by General Chaffee as chief surgeon of the China relief expedition. After the Santiago campaign, in a special report, Dr. Banister was commended for gallantry on the field. He was recommended for brevet rank of lieutenant colonel of Volunteers. After Tien-Tsin, Captain Bookmiller put in a special report, stating the work done by Dr. Banister and Privates Heinze and Hamilton, of the Hospital Corps. Major Lee, in his official report, made recommendation that Major Banister be given the brevet rank of major in the Regular Army. These recommendations have not yet been acted upon, but there is no doubt of the issue, and we congratulate Major Banister on the promise of honors which he richly deserves."

"Genuine merit received its just and due reward in the appointment by President McKinley, on April 1, of ex-Congressman John R. Lynch as a captain and assistant paymaster in the Army. Mr. Lynch has served long and creditably in various high and responsible public positions. He represented the Sixth District of Mississippi in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and was auditor for the Navy Department during the Harrison administration. He was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and was a member of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Lynch was appointed a major and paymaster of Volunteers, and is now serving in that capacity at Santiago, Cuba. He is the first negro, with the exception of a few chaplains for service with negro regiments, ever commissioned for staff duty in the Regular Army."

"It has not often happened in modern times that a soldier of nineteen years could follow his country's flag into battle in three different wars in as many different lands during three successive years, and distinguish himself in each of them. Such, however, is the distinction which belongs to Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. A., a son of Congressman Butler, of Pennsylvania. At the battle of Tien-Tsin the young soldier, who had now attained the rank of lieutenant, was shot while carrying a wounded comrade away from the firing line. For this act of gallantry Lieutenant Butler was commended to the British War Department by General Dordard. Notwithstanding his wound, Lieutenant Butler went on with the allied armies to Peking and participated in all the engagements around that city. He was again wounded here, but refused to go to the rear, and was chosen to carry a message to Minister Conger, a duty which he successfully performed. Soon after this he was attacked with the dread disease typhoid, and was in the hospital for many weary weeks. He was sent home finally from the Philippines with other convalescents on the transport Grant. He recovered on the way, and is now in good health again and ready for duty."

## HOW HE SAVED.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

Corporal William L. Dawson, just returned from soldiering in the Philippines, walked into a Salina real estate office the other day and planked down the cash for an eighty acre farm.

He had saved \$2,000 in less than three years of Army life, and the item reminds us of the remark made by a Topeka soldier boy, having no reference, however, to Corporal Dawson: "You say you can't understand how a soldier can bring back from the Philippines more than his entire pay amounted to?" said the Topeka boy. "Well, ain't you going to allow anything for poker?"



## A MEDICAL OPINION OF THE CANTEEN.

The Association of Military and Naval Surgeons at its annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., on May 31, passed unanimously a resolution favoring the restoration of the Army canteen. It was presented by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, late Major and Surgeon, 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers, and is as follows:

Whereas, The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, now in session at St. Paul, recognizes that the abolition of the Army post exchange or canteen has resulted, and must inevitably result, in an increase of intemperance, insubordination, discontent, desertion, and disease in the Army; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body deprecates the action of Congress in abolishing the said post exchange or canteen, and, in the interest of discipline, morality and sanitation, recommends its re-establishment at the earliest possible date.

Dr. Seaman read an interesting paper on the canteen and on Army rations, based on the military experiences in Porto Rico, Cuba, China and the Philippines.

The Association ordered that a copy of this paper, and of the resolution passed, be sent to each member of Congress and each officer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A resolution by Colonel Reed, of Wyoming, was adopted, providing that every delegate in the convention should be a special committee to labor with the Congressman from his own State, and for a committee to go before Congress, asking for the restoration of the canteen.

The Association ended its session on June 1, after electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Medical Department, U. S. A.; Vice-President, Brig. Gen. R. A. Blood, Mass. Vol. Militia, retired; Second Vice-President, Surgeon Gen. Walter Wyman, U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Secretary, Major James M. Pilcher, U. S. A., retired; Treasurer, Lieut. Herbert A. Arnold, Assistant Surgeon, Penn. National Guard, re-elected.

It will be observed that Dr. Seaman is not an officer of the Army and cannot be suspected of any undue bias toward the military service. Speaking solely as a medical practitioner who has had an opportunity of observing the operation of the canteen he said:

"Of what value is the best evidence before a court of Congress that would sell its birthright for a mess of pottage, as was done by the last one in its servile catering for votes by submitting, against its judgment, to the influence of a lot of fanatical and hysterical women, and abolishing the Army post exchange, or canteen? As you well know, the overwhelming testimony of line and staff officers, men of probity and honor, total abstainers and others, was almost to a man in favor of the retention of the post exchange. It is not my purpose to review the evidence on this subject that was pretty thoroughly thrashed during the debate in Congress, but there was one very important factor that was entirely omitted in the discussion that may furnish a subject for reflection for those who were instrumental in bringing about this lamentable change. The enemies of the canteen seem to have forgotten that when men accustomed to the use of stimulants are deprived of them in one way they will resort to other methods to obtain them. Less than five per cent. of the Army are total abstainers. Soldiers are not prisoners; they are well paid men, and have their pass days. The habits of the vast majority of them were formed long before their enlistment, and a large proportion of them belong to the class known as drinkers. When the soldier cannot obtain a glass of beer or light wine at the post exchange in camp, the first place he generally strikes for when on pass is the nearest saloon, where, in Porto Rico, he is served with rum loaded with fusil oil; at home, via doctored whiskey; in the Philippines, vino, a sort of wood alcohol, distilled from the nepa leaf; or in China, the samshu, a product of rice—all rank poisons—one or two drinks of which 'steal away his brains.' Then follow excesses to which in his sober moments he would be the last to descend, into insubordination, drunkenness, debauchery or desertion.

The record of the Summary Court of the 12th United States Infantry shows that during February and March, 1900, at Paniqui, Philippine Islands, there were between seventy and ninety trials by court-martial for each month. Four-fifths of the offenses were intoxication from native vino. A post exchange was established in the latter part of March. Since then and until February, 1901, there were never more than twenty trials in any month, and one month the number was reduced to eight. The record shows no more than two cases of 'vino intoxication' in any month. The company commander's report shows there are but eight total abstainers in the regiment.

"In reviewing the report of vital statistics at Camp Reilly, you must have observed the high percentage of private diseases, over 50 per cent. of all patients under treatment being for this cause. It is to this distressing factor in connection with the subject of the canteen that your attention is especially invited. Such diseases always claim a large proportion of patients in a military hospital, but I have it on the authority of Lieutenant Greenleaf and his assistant, Dr. Lewis, than whom I have met no more conscientious officers in the Medical Department of the American Army, that, since the abolition of the canteen, the percentage of these cases has almost doubled. My own observations in other military hospitals tend to a similar conclusion. The men get their liquor away from the post, and leave the rum-hole for the brothel.

"When the canteen was maintained they drank less, were under better influences, and returned sober and contented to their library and reading room or their other quarters. When the misguided enthusiasts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stop to reflect that the result of their influence in inducing Congress to abolish the post exchange has produced an enormous increase of wretchedness in the Army hospitals, and made many a husband, father or lover the victim of a degrading disease, they may indulge in less self-congratulation, and conclude to cease interfering with institutions about which they are so hopelessly ignorant. The post exchange was the most rational compromise that the ripe experience of the ablest officers of the Army could devise. It was not abused in the camps; it has been the soldier's friend, often saving him from disgrace and disease worse than death, and the bill abolishing it should have been vetoed by a President who well knew its virtues.

"Congress, when considering the repeal of the Anti-Canteen act, as it must at its next session, will do well to remember that the abolition of the post exchange has not promoted temperance. On the contrary, it has decidedly promoted intemperance, insubordination, discontent, sullenness, disease and desertions. It has embittered the men and driven them to the excesses sought to

be abolished. You cannot legislate men to be virtuous or to be total abstainers, but you can, by judicious handling, promote chastity and temperance. The canteen fostered moderation. It led the hard drinker to less indulgence and removed the temptation which always clings to forbidden fruit. Its abolition angered the men. A glass or two of beer is not injurious to them, and they know it, and severely criticize Congressmen—paid servants of the Government—who retain their well-patronized cloakroom with its private stock of good old whisky, but who rob the soldiers—other paid servants of the same Government—of their right to take a glass of beer on their camp grounds in their well-disciplined and orderly canteens."

## AMERICAN HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

In discussing the hospital work and the ration in the China campaign, Dr. Seaman said in part:

"It is interesting to note that on their arrival in China it was the boast of the medical officers of the German Army that typhus fever (our typhoid or enteric) and dysentery were comparatively unknown visitors to their camps. Critics of the losses of the American Army from these causes during the Spanish-American war by our Teutonic colleagues are not yet forgotten. Within two months of the arrival of the German Army in China its hospital contained over 500 cases of typhoid fever, followed by an appalling list of fatalities, while the wards of the American hospitals were and are still singularly free. I found but one case either in Tien-Tsin or Pekin, and this man was a convalescent, while the number in the German wards still remained in the hundreds.

"Indeed, it may be added, the Americans had the only water-distilling plant in operation in Pekin. Its capacity was so much greater than the requirements of our Army that two tons of the surplus water were donated by the Hospital Department to the Japanese every day of the winter. The American Quartermaster, Major Eyron, also cut and stored 800 tons of ice in Pekin. It was the only ice ever housed in that ancient city, and curious bodies of natives used to gather around the camp to watch the novel work of the 'foreign devils' and coolies.

"The low percentage of all illnesses except those of a private nature, and especially the almost total absence of the class termed 'digestive disease,' offer a startling contrast to conditions existing during the Spanish-American War in Porto Rico or Cuba. There I have seen as high as 75 per cent. of a command suffering from these diseases at one time, and in the Philippines the percentage of these cases remains persistently high. One naturally looks sharply for the cause of this startling difference, a difference of from one-two-hundredth of one per cent. to 75 per cent.

"A glance at the men at their mess and a consideration of their environment disclose the secret. What appetites—what digestion! You would not believe these men were the emaciated, sallow-cheeked troops who came with the American Army from the Philippines last summer. But they are. Here in this invigorating zero temperature, where animal heat is rapidly radiated, and where nutritious foods, rich in fats and carbon, are requisite to maintain the body's temperature, the men show evidences of splendid health. In China heat-producing foods are needed. Even our full army ration, the richest and most varied in the world and the envy of every soldier of the allied armies in China, was not found sufficient to satisfy the cravings of the men. Repeatedly officers have told me their 'company funds' were largely depleted by the constant demands of the men for extra allowances. Their appetites were enormous, their food was digested, assimilated and metabolized. The energy of their systems was not consumed in an effort to eliminate these heat-producing foods, as was the case when they were in the tropics, where they lived in an environment of heat, and where such foods were superfluous or inappropriate, and therefore were not digested or metabolized. Under these conditions such foods rapidly undergo decomposition in the intestinal tract and create toxins, which nature endeavors to eliminate as quickly as possible by establishing catarrhs and diarrhea as the only method left to rid herself of such irritants.

"And yet Congress has just decreed that no change shall be made in the United States Army ration—that it shall remain practically the same at the pole as at the equator. The advocate of the present regime says: 'The soldier could always sell or commute his ration.' Yes, provided he always had a market with him on his 'hikes,' but those who have served with him in a hostile country or on the firing line, where he most needs a proper diet, know much better. The impartial and scientific observer sees in this answer only the bureaucrat's subterfuge dictated by a spirit of ignorance or obstinacy and resistance to change from established routine, and a lack of courage to shoulder responsibility for fatal blunders that have long crowded our tropic hospitals and made the mournful notes of 'taps' so familiar in the land.

"Let it not be forgotten that in the Spanish-American War, the actual hostilities of which lasted but six weeks, there were fifteen fatalities from disease (practically all preventable) for one from bullets and wounds. If any vindication were necessary for the theory of regulating the ration of an army to suit climatic conditions, unanswerable proof can be found in Pekin in the study of the statistics of every company serving in the Chinese expedition. At my earnest solicitation Captain Anderson commanding Company A, 9th United States Infantry, obtained the following figures for me: His command, numbering eighty-five, came from Manila to China with the first American troops, landing at Taku last June. At that time twenty-nine, or 33 per cent., of the men were suffering from chronic diarrhea contracted in the Philippines. On their arrival in China the combined weight of the company was 12,304 pounds. (I have the individual figures.) On Feb. 15, 1901, the same men weighed 13,284, or an average gain of about thirteen and a half pounds. There was not a case of so-called 'digestive disease' in the company, or a man in the hospital."

## SOME PLAIN TALK.

A correspondent says: "Will you not republish entire in your paper the editorial headed 'A Remonstrance and a Rejoinder' published on Friday, May 24, in the New York 'Times,' which takes a most vigorous fall out of the large class of well-meaning (?) idiots who advocated the anti-canteen law? Your paper reaches all Army circles and it will put heart into many other despairing captains, who, like myself, see abuses and drunks growing more numerous, and who will welcome this sign that public sentiment may be leaning our way so strongly as to give us back our own next winter."

It is not necessary to publish the "Times's" editorial

in full, but we entirely endorse its view of the anti-canteen agitators. In answer to a complaint by a minister, who objected to such vigorous terms as "foolish and fanatical reformers" and "meddlesome fanatics," applied by the "Times" to advocates of canteen abolition, that paper says in part: "It is quite true that we might have adopted a more circuitous and mealy mouthed way of describing them. But this is not a question upon which that sort of palaver is admissible. It is a question of the temperance, the welfare, and the efficiency of the United States Army. Those who think with our correspondent have been doing their best to convert the enlisted men of the Army into a helpless band of drunkards and physical wrecks. Why should any patriotic American hesitate to stigmatize these public enemies as they deserve?"

"That they lay claim to 'honesty and intelligence,' and that they have managed to bulldoze Congress into giving effect to their 'views' is not a mitigation of their offense. It is very distinctly an aggravation of it. That, according to Colonel Mills's happy phrase, they 'suppose themselves to be actuated by good motives,' makes it the duty of every sensible citizen not merely to oppose them, but to denounce them. What is the use, in the face of the appalling evidence that they have done very ill, of going on saying that they mean very well? Day after day we keep printing the proof that the success of their efforts to neutralize the efforts of the officers of the Army to mitigate the evils of drink has resulted in a vast innumerable harvest of blighted lives, ruined careers, and lost souls. And yet they keep saying that we ought to handle their fool-talk gingerly and to treat them respectfully.

"We will not do it. The question is too important. The better they are admitted to mean, the more harm will they be able to do. And their own belief in their own good intentions is the thing that it behooves every sane citizen to discourage, because it is their capital and their stock in trade.

"This question is really so plain. The problem is to minimize drunkenness in the Army, and the awful effects that that evil entails. The persons officially charged with solving it are the officers of the Army. They had arrived at the most satisfactory solution ever known in the establishment of the post canteen as an adjunct of the post exchange. Thereupon come in the W. C. T. U. and its male accomplices, maintaining that the officers of the Army were fools or liars when they testified about their own business (vide the Rev. James B. Dunn, 'passim'), that the enlisted men of the Army were convicts or juvenile delinquents, wards of the State, and proper footballs of fanatical philanthropy, and squawked hysterical protests until Congress upset the sagacious and successful scheme of the Army for promoting temperance in it, and opened wide the old door, which the canteen had closed, to drunkenness and to worse vices.

"And now our correspondent complains that we do not treat these malefactors and malefactresses with sufficient respect. We treat them with quite as much as we feel for them. In fact, when we consider the mischief they have done, we stand astonished at our own moderation. And when our correspondent tells us that we are offending the 'intelligent and honest supporters of the anti-canteen law,' we take square issue with him. There are no such persons. Whoever still supports that law is either ignorant of the mountain of evidence that is piled up against it, or is inaccessible to evidence. He is not fit to hold an opinion on the subject."

The Department of State has received a despatch from the Consul General at Cape Town in regard to the duties which have devolved upon him on account of the large number of American citizens whom the war between Great Britain and the Boers has brought to South Africa. Colonel Stowe states that covering a period of three months about 700 letters of inquiry reached his office. In many, parents and friends in the United States sought relations who had enlisted in the British and Boer armies. Very many of those who came in charge of mules and horses in the British transports from New Orleans enlisted. Some came for that specific purpose, many being out of funds on their arrival were obliged to enlist, and many joined for adventure. Consul Stowe has been the means of returning to the United States, free, hundreds of stranded Americans, or has ascertained their whereabouts and reported to their friends, raising money from American residents to care for them and drawing on his own limited means. Some Americans, who entered the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay to serve with the Boers, are now prisoners of war and are urging action in their behalf. Parents and friends in the United States who are in haste to hear from South Africa, are urged in this despatch to remember that it takes seventy days to send and receive a reply to letters; also that it takes much time to trace men who are scattered over a large territory. With plague prevalent and railway lines closed, mail must take the slow carriage by sea, be fumigated and necessarily delayed. It is noted that manufacturers in the United States, looking forward to the business after the war, are already writing for all kinds of information.

Considerable interest is being shown by officers of the Marine Corps, stationed at the Marine Barracks in Washington, in the excellent work done by the baseball team which represents the Marine Barracks. Out of fifteen games so far played during the current season the Marine team has won a total of fourteen, and on June 5 it won its most notable game from the National Guard Engineer Corps of the District of Columbia by the close score of seven to six, notwithstanding the fact that their opponents had the services of a professional pitcher. The battery of the Marine team was Babylon and Smith. General Heywood and nearly every officer at the Barracks witnessed the game, and all were extremely enthusiastic over the result.

At the 34th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Asbury Park, June 6, the following officers were elected: Department commander, John Lawrence, of New Brunswick; senior vice-commander, Silas W. Volk, of Camden; junior vice-commander, David D. Keefe, of Newark; medical director, Henry Chavanne, of Salem; department chaplain, the Rev. Charles E. Hill, of Red Bank; council of administration, J. M. Atwood, of Plainfield; John A. Borden, of Asbury Park; J. R. Kirkbride, of Camden; S. M. Long, of Orange, and G. B. Stinson, of Paterson.



## BANQUET TO GENERAL FUNSTON.

Brig. Gen. Fredk. Funston, U. S. A., was entertained at a dinner by a number of the most prominent officers of the Division of the Philippines at the Luzon Cafe, Manila, on April 3, the affair being to congratulate the new brigadier general on his promotion as a result of his capture of Aguinaldo. The dinner was semi-private, being a very quiet but enjoyable gathering of General Funston's friends and admirers. A section of the large dining hall of the Luzon Cafe had been partitioned off and decorated with flags, flowers and foliage, a feature of the decorations being a brigadier's star and the initials "F. F." worked in flowers over the tables.

Among those present, according to the Manila "Times," from which we take the account of the affair, were Major General Wheaton, Brigadier General Barry, Colonel Bisbee, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. McGinniss, Ordnance Department; Major Stevens, Q. M. D.; Major Alvord, A. A. G.; Judge Young, Colonel Mallory, Major Bishop, 36th Inf.; Major Matthews, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Commander Barry, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Glennon, U. S. N.; Captain Andrews, 3d Art.; Captain Randolph, 3d Art.; Capt. E. V. Smith, 4th Inf.; Capt. F. D. Webster, 20th Inf.; Capt. H. E. Ely, 26th Inf.; Capt. C. E. Howland, 28th Inf.; Capt. R. T. Hazzard, 11th Cav.; Capt. M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Long, U. S. N.; Capt. H. W. Newton, 34th Inf.; Capt. Ed. A. Foy, 36th Inf.; Capt. Horton, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. W. L. Kenly, Art. Corps; Capt. L. H. Bash, 7th Inf.; Lieut. O. M. Hazzard, 11th Cav.; Colonel Miller, Q. M. Department.

After dinner several complimentary speeches were delivered. General Wheaton proposed the toast of the evening—the health of General Funston. The General had, he said, been justly recognized for his gallant services, and he to-day stood as the youngest General of the United States Army in the Regular Service. He welcomed General Funston into the Regular Army as a soldier, brave, able and distinguished.

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, General Funston arose to respond, and in a modest speech referred to the good work being done by other Army officers who, in spite of the gallant services that they render, are still unrecognized, a fact which he felt would make it hard for him to look an old Army colonel in the face. Referring to the capture of Aguinaldo, General Funston said the recent events which had been brought to such a successful issue were not entirely of his own doing, and he thought he had received more than his share of the praise which had come from those deeds. The officers and crew of the gunboat Vicksburg, the four military officers who accompanied the expedition, the brave and loyal band of Macabebes were entitled to a large share of the praise. It was not due entirely to his efforts that the elusive chief of the insurgent government had been brought to bay at last. General Funston said it was a rare distinction for a man to reach the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army and still have twenty-nine years of service before him. He looked forward with fear and trembling.

Comdr. E. B. Barry, of the U. S. S. Vicksburg, in a few humorous remarks said that General Funston's bravery was only equal to his modesty; otherwise he would never have been heard of. He referred to the expedition to Aguinaldo's camp and the indomitable pluck which characterized it. The four days' march, performed without a word of complaint, showed the greatest pluck and perseverance ever recorded.

Gen. Barry said they were there to congratulate Gen. Funston on the capture of Aguinaldo and also on his appointment to a Brigadiership in the Regular Army. "I want to say to General Funston," added General Barry, "that he will find every man of the Regular Army whose opinion is worth anything at his back." General Barry said they all regretted that their distinguished chief (General MacArthur) was not present, but he could assure them that he placed his stamp of approval on the advancement of General Funston into the U. S. Army. General Barry spoke of Kansas being a prohibition State, where liquor is sold only as medicine, and told of a bronzed and stalwart cowboy who planted a two-gallon demijohn on the counter of a chemist's shop. "Fill her up," he said; "baby's sick." "I think when General Funston returns to Kansas," concluded General Barry, after whom several officers briefly spoke, "there will be a stronger occasion for filling the jug." (Laughter.)

## FUNERAL OF COMMANDER ALLIBONE.

The funeral of Comdr. Charles O. Allibone, late of the U. S. S. Wilmington, occurred at the U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, at 9:30 p. m. on April 25. The body of the late Commander had been lying in state, under military guard, in the chapel of the Arsenal for several days, awaiting the formulation of the plans for the last sad rites. All work in the Arsenal was suspended during the ceremony, and the natives gathered around to the number of two thousand to witness it. The entire First Battalion of the Marine Brigade, under command of Major L. W. T. Waller, marched from Cavite into the Arsenal and were assigned a position fronting the chapel. Following the Marines came the band from the flagship Kentucky, followed by detachments of officers and sailors from all the ships in the harbor. As the body was carried to the front of the chapel, the band played "Nearer my God to Thee." Chaplain Weller of the Y. M. C. A., of Cavite, conducted the last services for the dead Commander. The coffin was draped with a large U. S. ensign, upon which was placed the sword and the insignia of the rank of the dead. Grouped around the coffin were fully a hundred officers, with bared heads, in uniform, with the badge of mourning on the hilts of their swords. Surrounding the officers were six hundred mourners and detachments of sailors from the vessels in the harbor. On the outskirts of the uniformed men came the native population, numbering two thousand.

In the funeral cortege, on its way to the wharf, a sailor bore a commander's pennant at half mast on the staff. Among the officers who marched in the procession were Admiral L. Kempff, Capt. F. Hanford, Commandant of the Naval Station; Col. H. C. Cochrane, District Commander of Cavite, and many others. On the remains reaching the wharf, the Marines formed into a firing party, and as the coffin was placed upon the deck of the Balanga three volleys were fired and taps were sounded. As the Balanga steamed slowly through

the fleet to the Brutus, which was to convey the body to the United States, "attention" was sounded by bugles from the different ships, giving a last salute to the departed Commander.

The arrangements for the funeral were under the control of Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens, commanding the U. S. S. Manila, who was assisted by Lieut. Victor Blue, of the flagship.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, colonel, U. S. A., retired, died on May 31, 1901, in New York City from a complication of diseases. General Wilson, who was born in Washington, D. C., was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1849, and was graduated July 1, 1853, as a brevet second lieutenant of Infantry, his first service being frontier duty at Fort Ridgely, Minn. During 1856-57 he served in Florida against the Seminole Indians. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was acting assistant adjutant general in Washington, D. C., and was commissary of subsistence at Annapolis, Md., in providing supplies for General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, Oct. 26, 1861, to May, 1862. He was in active service in the Virginia Peninsula and Maryland campaigns, being present at the battle of Antietam. Was on the Rappahannock and in the defense of Washington June to December, 1863. Was chief commissary of the Army of the Potomac in the Richmond campaign, and was present on the staff of the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac during all its movements and engagements till the capitulation at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He received the brevet of colonel of Volunteers Aug. 1, 1864, for faithful and meritorious services in the field, and brevet major, brevet lieutenant colonel, and brevet colonel, U. S. A., and brevet brigadier general, U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. General Wilson ranked No. 29 in his class upon graduation, and among his classmates were Generals Sheridan, Schofield and McPherson. One of his brothers is Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., lately retired Chief of Engineers. Another is Lieut. Downes L. Wilson, U. S. N., retired. A third is Duncan M. Wilson, of St. Louis. His oldest sister is Mrs. Thomas Duncan, the widow of an Army officer. His widow, who was Miss Henrietta Rittenhouse, of Washington, and three daughters survive him. The latter are Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Warren Switzer and Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton, wife of Capt. D. H. Boughton, of the 3d Cav. General Wilson was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Empire State Society and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Ellen Price Eakin Russell, wife of Major Edmund K. Russell, U. S. A., died in Philadelphia June 1, 1901. She was the eldest daughter of the late Col. C. M. Eakin, of West Philadelphia, and sister of Chandler P. Eakin, late captain, 1st Artillery, brevet major, U. S. A., retired, and M. P. Eakin, former lieutenant, 6th U. S. Cav.

Mrs. Matilda McCaw Pickrell, wife of Z. W. Pickrell, of Richmond, Va., who died last week, was the mother of Lieut. James M. Pickrell, U. S. N., and of Surgeon George Pickrell, U. S. N. The former is at present on duty at Newport News as Inspector of Machinery, and the latter has just returned home from a tour of duty in Manila. Mrs. Pickrell was a native of Powhatan County, Virginia, and was a member of one of the oldest families in the State. She had been in bad health for several months, and her demise was not altogether unexpected, although since the advent of warmer weather her condition had ceased to be a cause of much anxiety until within a day or two of her death.

John Spare, M. D., who died May 22 at New Bedford, Mass., served with much credit during the Civil War as an acting assistant surgeon, U. S. N. He was appointed in 1862 and honorably discharged in 1866.

Mrs. Jane Lanier Washington, widow of Major James B. Washington, a grand-niece of "Dolly" Madison, the wife of President Madison, and a great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, died at Atlantic City, N. J., June 1. She was a daughter of the late Major William Lewis Lanier of New Orleans. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Virginia Armistead, of Virginia. She was married to Major Washington, who died on March 6, 1900.

The Washington "Star" says: "Conspicuous among the graves of the honored dead at Arlington covered with flowers on Decoration Day were those of Colonel Liscum and Captain Reilly, who were killed in China. Two large oblong beds have been laid out each side of the mansion with red acanthus, forming the names 'Liscum' and 'Reilly' in letters about two feet long."

The funeral of Col. Francis Michler, U. S. A., late aide on the staff of Lieutenant General Miles, was held May 31 in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of the church, was the officiating clergyman. The artillery band from Washington Barracks, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery formed the military escort. General Miles and many Army officers and Government officers attended the funeral. The burial was at Arlington.

Little Maude Grealish, daughter of the late Capt. M. J. Grealish, U. S. A., died, after terrible suffering, on May 27, in Pittsburgh, Pa., from lockjaw, as the result of falling from a tree. Death took place after the combined efforts of seven doctors and the germ specialist of Mercy Hospital had proved unavailing. In falling from a tree some 15 feet, in which she had climbed while playing, the unfortunate child alighted on her right side, with her arm under her. The hand was bent back at the wrist, and when picked up by her playmates they found that both bones of the forearm were protruding through the flesh. They were horrified, and ran to her home with the news. The deceased, together with her mother, made her home with her sister, Mrs. Gustave Moll, of Highland avenue. She was 10 years of age and is survived by her mother and sister, and by three brothers, Luckerson M. Grealish and Terence C. Grealish, of Pittsburgh, and Samuel P. Grealish, of Augusta, Ga.

First Lieut. St. John S. Caffery, U. S. M. C., who died at Pensacola, Fla., June 3, from the result of an accident while bathing, was appointed from Louisiana Jan. 26, 1900, and was promoted first lieutenant in July of the same year. He was assigned to duty at Pensacola, Fla., in February, 1900. While bathing in a shallow place at the navy yard on Sunday afternoon, June 2, he jumped from an elevation of ten feet and struck his head on the bottom. He was carried to his quarters where examination disclosed that his neck was broken. The family was notified and his father and brother arrived and also his mother and sister, two hours after Lieut. Caffery's death. Lieut. Caffery was only 21 years old. He saw active service during the war with

Spain as a private. He was a son of Senator Donelson Caffery.

Henry W. Howgate, formerly an officer in the Volunteer Service, during the Civil War, and later an officer in the Regular Service, and disbursing officer in the Weather Bureau under the late General Myer, died in Washington, D. C., June 1, from cerebral hemorrhage. He entered the Service Aug. 14, 1862, as a second lieutenant of the 22d Michigan Volunteers, and was mustered out June 20, 1866. He received the brevet of captain of Volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Chickamauga, and the brevet of major of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service in the Atlanta campaign. He was also made a brevet lieutenant and brevet captain, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the above-mentioned battles. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 20th U. S. Infantry, Oct. 22, 1867, and was promoted first lieutenant Aug. 4, 1875. He resigned Dec. 18, 1880. Howgate, while he was disbursing officer of the Signal Service Bureau, about the time of General Myer's death, embezzled some \$200,000 of funds of the Government. He disappeared, but was finally captured in Michigan Aug. 16, 1881, and was taken to Washington for trial, but again obtained his freedom by eluding the officer in whose charge he had been placed while visiting his home. For fourteen years he eluded capture, during which time he kept an old-book store in New York City, and was finally sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for nine years. His term expired in January, 1901, and he had since lived quietly with his daughter in Washington.

At the memorial exercises held in the First Presbyterian Church, Newport, R. I., May 30, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees, U. S. N., was the orator of the day, and in a very interesting address said: "The soldier who dies for his country's good gives all he has to give, and seemingly more than he can fairly yield, because of the sorrowing and often needy ones he leaves behind; but the supremely earned immortality following the brief span so rudely shattered makes his sacrifice acceptable above and should inspire us with reverence for his name and consolation for his untimely loss. So wreaths and garlands and chaplets should cover the graves of our honored dead, and blossoms should bloom where our heroes lie. Loving hearts should drink in the inspiration of patriotic deeds, and grateful hands should cull the sweetest flowers as fragrant offerings to those who have taught us bravely how to live and nobly how to die."

Major George G. Arthur, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., died suddenly at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, June 6. Major Arthur was appointed from Ohio Aug. 11, 1898, and but recently returned from the Philippines. He was about forty-three years old and unmarried, and was a son of P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. An autopsy developed the fact that death had resulted from a ruptured blood vessel on the left side of the head. A large blood clot had formed just behind the ear. It is believed that Major Arthur, while defending the Government treasure box, in a fight with drunken soldiers last fall in the Philippines, received a blow on the head that ruptured the blood vessel and eventually led to his death.

Seaman Henry Hart, of the U. S. S. Iowa, committed suicide on June 6 at San Francisco, Cal., by drinking carbolic acid. The cause of suicide is unknown.

## DEATH OF COLONEL MICHLER.

G. O. 77, MAY 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

It is with sorrow that the Lieutenant General announces to the Army the death of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Michler, military secretary, who died at his residence in Washington, District of Columbia, at 2:15 o'clock this morning, after a prolonged and painful illness.

Colonel Michler was the son of the late General Nathaniel Michler, of the Corps of Engineers, and was born in New York Aug. 10, 1849. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet Sept. 1, 1866, graduating therefrom June 15, 1870, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 5th Cavalry. He joined his regiment Oct. 9, 1870, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, serving on the western frontier, principally in Wyoming and Arizona (being frequently in the field in active operations against hostile Indians) until July, 1873; on duty as aide-de-camp to General Schofield to July 1, 1878; adjutant of the Military Academy to Feb. 28, 1881; on duty with regiment in Nebraska and Wyoming until Nov. 25, 1882; on duty as engineer officer at headquarters, Department of the Platte, to December, 1882; with regiment until Sept. 18, 1884; on recruiting duty until Aug. 14, 1886; with regiment in the Indian Territory, Kansas and Texas to Nov. 6, 1892; on duty as aide-de-camp and military secretary to the Lieutenant General until his death, May 29, 1901.

He was commended in General Orders, Department of Arizona, in 1872 and 1873 for brilliant services and for successful expeditions against hostile Apache Indians and Mojave Indians in Arizona. In several severe Indian campaigns on the western frontier and during the Spanish-American War he rendered most distinguished, valuable and important services. He has reflected credit upon and added renown to the service by his constant and faithful devotion to its best interests and by his sterling integrity and high character. He was a true type of the American soldier and at all times and under all circumstances maintained the character of a knightly gentleman. Patiently and uncomplainingly he endured the various vicissitudes and privations of most severe and dangerous service. He was constantly and unostentatiously performing acts of generosity and kindness, befriending the friendless and aiding the most deserving. His amiable and gentle disposition was as conspicuous as his fortitude and gallantry.

By his death the Army has lost an exemplary officer and our country a patriot who had devoted his talents and the best energies of his life to its service, and in his loss the Lieutenant General realizes that he has been deprived of a most valued official associate and an esteemed personal friend.

The officers on duty at Headquarters of the Army will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major General, U. S. A.

A Lincoln, Neb., despatch states that the father of dismissed Cadet Bowlby, who is a leading Democratic editor, has secured the promise of Congressman Starke, of the Fourth Nebraska District, who originally named Bowlby, to renominate him for the vacancy caused by his expulsion if this can be legally done.



## PERSONALS.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., is at 10 Crescent avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. W. W. Dougherty, U. S. A., is at 33 George street, San Jose, Cal.

Lieut. John Hagood, Art. Corps, should be addressed Hotel Majestic, Atlanta, Ga.

Medical Director B. H. Kidder, U. S. N., has left Edgertown, Mass., for Beaufort, S. C.

Major George S. Young, 18th Inf., has joined at Alcatraz Island, Cal., from Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. J., June 4, from a short leave of absence.

Comdr. W. B. Newman, U. S. N., has gone to Woodland, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he intends to spend the summer.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, Art. Corps, on sick leave from Fort Dade, Fla., is at present visiting at 1334 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Bandholtz, wife of Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz, 2d U. S. Inf., on duty in Manila, is at present visiting relatives at Constantine, Mich.

Capt. T. N. Horn, Art. Corps, recently promoted, remains for the present at Fort Barrancas, Fla., in command of the 9th Co., Coast Art.

Capt. Sebree Smith, Art. Corps, who is not at present in a physical condition for duty, is undergoing medical treatment at Catonsville, Md.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., projects an extended visit this summer to his son-in-law, R. M. Stuart-Wortley, at Great Neck, Long Island.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Potter, U. S. A., retired, has been transferred from the Commandery of California to the Pennsylvania Commandery, M. O. L. U. S.

Lieut. W. E. Cole, Artillery Corps, left Fort Barrancas, Fla., June 1, for Fort Pickens, to command the Artillery detachment stationed at that fortification.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett arrived at Newport, R. I., on Monday, June 2, on the Dolphin to make the opening address at the War College June 3.

Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is a recent visitor in New York, en route to Sandy Hook, N. J., for temporary service there of a special nature.

Capt. M. W. Rowell, 11th Cavalry, and a detachment from Fort Ethan Allen, rendered excellent service in connection with the Memorial Day ceremonies at Burlington, Vt.

The regular monthly meeting of the Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R., of Washington, D. C., will be held in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House on Monday, June 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Lieut. E. Barker, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, who has been on duty at Galveston, Texas, has sent in his resignation, to take effect from July 1. He resigns to engage in business in civil life.

Pleasant interchanges of courtesy have taken place recently between our Army and Navy officers in New York harbor and the officers of the Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant, now in that harbor.

The Philadelphia "Press," referring to the case of Capt. N. H. Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, says: "Captain Hall did his duty faithfully and well, but because he would not compel the tired marines to get on their feet and salute the wife of the secretary of the legation whenever she chanced to pass by, she took offense and instigated the shameful charge against him of cowardice. He has been completely vindicated and deserves promotion."

The marriage of Miss Eleanor G. Goodrich, daughter of Capt. Casper F. Goodrich, U. S. N., to Mr. Douglas Campbell, of New York, son of Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., retired, took place at noon June 1 at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage. The bride was given away by her father, and her sister, Miss Gladys Goodrich, was maid of honor. The best man was Mr. John Lorillard Arden of New York. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Theo. M. Riley, of the Theological Seminary of New York, assisted by Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's. The bride wore white satin with point lace yoke. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was held in the Paca House, on Prince George street. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will reside in New York.

Lieut. Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N., was married on June 1 in Troy, N. Y., to Miss Mary Thompson McConiche, daughter of Mrs. Alonzo McConiche. The wedding, which took place in St. Paul's Church, was one of the most elaborate social functions that has taken place in Troy in several years. Mrs. Grosvenor Porter Orton, of New York, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Paymr. T. H. Hicks, U. S. N., was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. L. J. Clark, J. E. Walker, L. M. Garrett, C. J. Lang, C. E. Rommell and Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, all of the Navy. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. S. W. Kellogg, parents of the groom; Mrs. C. Frank Plume, Mr. and Mrs. Irving C. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. John Kellogg, Charles Kellogg, Mrs. and Miss Wade, of Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. E. H. English and Charles English, of New Haven, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Orton Dudley Phelps and Edward Schermerhorn, of New York; Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, and Miss Blanche Hammill, of Stamford, Conn. Many elegant presents were received, among them being a solid silver tray from the officers of the U. S. S. Lancaster, to which vessel Lieutenant Kellogg has been attached. The bride wore a white satin gown with point lace. A beautiful bridal veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. Mrs. Orton was gowned in pale blue silk with white lace and carried a bouquet of pale yellow roses. She wore a blue picture hat with blue plumes. The groom, who was in uniform, wore the presentation sword given him by the city of Waterbury on his return from Manila, commemorating the battle of Manila Bay. He also wore the Dewey medal of the Military Order of the Cincinnati and the medal of the Order of the Loyal Legion. Mrs. McConiche, mother of the bride, was gowned in cream colored chiffon and lace. The ceremony was followed by a reception given for the out-of-town guests, relatives and friends at the home of the bride's parents. The house was beautifully decorated with smilax and flowers of the season bunched on the mantels and arranged in jardiniere in each of the rooms. The drawing room and dining room were in pink, peonies predominating. The library, where the couple stood to receive congratulations, was in green and white. The hall was handsomely decorated with palms and hydrangeas.

Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., is at the University Club, New York City.

Capt. E. A. Shuttleworth, 27th Inf., now at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., has been appointed quartermaster of the regiment.

Lieut. Malcolm Young, Artillery Corps, on sick leave from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., is at present visiting at 638 Collins avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. L. L. Durfee and boys, wife and sons of Captain Durfee, of the 17th U. S. Inf., will spend a few weeks at Fort Sheridan during the summer, the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Van Horne.

Comdr. Wm. H. Beehler, U. S. N., the United States Naval Attaché, is drawing up a special report on the subject of naval leagues in Germany, Austria and Italy and the great good derived therefrom.

Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, Artillery Corps, arrived at Key West Barracks, Fla., early in the week during the absence of Lieut. A. E. Waldron, Artillery Corps, in New York, being examined for promotion.

The case against Albert D. Smith, the official messenger connected with Brooklyn Navy Yard, accused of opening the mails, was tried before Judge Thomas and a jury in the United States Court on May 31. Smith was acquitted of the charge.

Mrs. Laws, wife of Capt. Elijah Laws, U. S. N., and Miss Cornelia D. Gordon, daughter of Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, will sail on the Belgenland on the 5th for Liverpool. It is their intention to go to Germany, France and Switzerland, and to return about October 1.

At the ball given in Memphis, May 30, in honor of the Confederate Veterans, at the close of their annual reunion, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., led one column of the grand march with a young lady of Vicksburg, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., led the other with Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee. They were greeted with great enthusiasm.

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., was the centre of interest May 30 to about 2,000 people at the Lake Orion Assembly, an interdenominational resort about thirty-five miles from Detroit, as the occasion was a Memorial Day service and the opening of the assembly. Mr. Hobson made an address characterized by eulogies of the soldiers of the Civil and Spanish-American wars.

Mrs. Knepper, the wife of Lieut. C. M. Knepper, U. S. N., who since her return from the Philippines on the transport Sheridan has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, at Fortress Monroe, has very recently undergone a severe operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Her many friends will be glad to learn that she is rapidly recovering from the shock of the operation.

Among those introduced to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland by Emperor William during her recent visit to Berlin were Andrew D. White, the U. S. Ambassador, and Mrs. White; U. S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, F. W. Hollis, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Landis, of San Francisco; Comdr. William H. Beehler, U. S. Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Beehler; Mrs. Kerr, wife of Lieut. Col. Kerr, U. S. Military Attaché; Dr. Angell, of Rochester; and Mrs. Shakespeare and Miss Rutter, of Philadelphia.

John M. Neall, formerly Captain, 4th U. S. Cav., who was dismissed July 15, 1890, was arrested June 1 at Butte, Montana, on instructions from San Francisco, charging him with forgery of vouchers in the Army three years ago. He was dismissed on a charge of having been implicated in some alleged peculations at the Presidio, but the shortage was made good, and nothing further was heard of the affair until the arrest was made. Neall declares he is innocent. He has a wife and several children residing in Oakland, Cal. For a year Neall has been in the employ of the Anaconda Mining Company as engineer. He will be taken to San Francisco.

Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. A., who, with his wife and son, will sail on June 11 for Europe, en route to St. Petersburg to visit his daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, and her infant son, is quoted as saying: "You know, I have been a grandfather for nearly a year. And it is a grandson. Our going to Europe is really a pleasure trip. I have a leave of absence for ninety days. My mission abroad is in no way connected with public business. We will have a sort of family reunion in Russia, and it is possible that my daughter will return to America with us. But that point has not been settled. I expect to be in New York again about Aug. 15, and will sail for Manila about Sept. 1."

At the annual meeting of the Society of Military Surgeons in St. Paul, Minn., June 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Medical Department, U. S. A.; First Vice-President, Brig. Gen. R. A. Blood, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, retired; Second Vice-President, Surg. Gen. Wyman, U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Secretary, Major James E. Pilcher, U. S. A., retired; Treasurer, Lieut. Herbert A. Arnold, assistant surgeon, of the Pennsylvania Guard, re-elected. The place of the next meeting was chosen by the executive committee. Boston was the only applicant. A committee was named to urge upon Congress the repeal of the anti-canteen law, as follows: General Cook, General Priestley, Major Seaman, Colonel Reed, Colonel Griffith, Major Clark and Major Wright.

Col. Chambers McKibbin, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been in command of the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, is to be relieved at his own request, and will join his regiment in the Philippines. The San Antonio "Daily Express," commenting upon Colonel McKibbin's coming relief, says: "Colonel McKibbin has been in command of this department for two years, and during that time he has been the staunch friend of San Antonio. He put himself in close touch with the people of the city, and by his uniform courtesy has made friends of all with whom he came in contact. While he dislikes to leave San Antonio as much as San Antonio dislikes to lose him, Colonel McKibbin felt that his place was with his regiment, and therefore preferred his request. The regrets at his departure will be widespread in Texas, and especially in San Antonio will his absence be felt. Colonel McKibbin, in speaking of his coming departure, said: 'I will leave the Department of Texas in good shape for my successor. I cannot leave San Antonio without feelings of regret, for my sojourn there has certainly been a pleasant one, and the associations I have formed bind me to the city and to the people. I feel, however, that my place is with my regiment, and it was this that induced me to request to be relieved. I do not know who will be my successor. I hope to be able to get away in time to take the steamer Havoclock, which will sail from San Francisco for the Philippines June 25.'

Capt. G. Lewis, U. S. A., is at Overbrook, Pa.

Mrs. and the Misses Humphrey expect to join Col. F. C. Humphrey, U. S. A., in Manila in October.

Mrs. Howell, wife of Captain Howell, U. S. A., has left the Washington Barracks for a visit to Annapolis, Md.

Col. E. P. Pearson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pearson left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, June 5, for Boston, Mass.

Secretary Long returned to Washington June 6 from Colorado, where he had been spending two weeks with his daughters.

Capt. C. A. F. Flager, C. E., was expected to leave San Juan June 4 for New York, to spend a month's leave in the United States.

Lieut. Harry Benham, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Benham have taken apartments at Cherry Chase, Md., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. H. F. Clarke left Washington on Friday, May 31, and sailed on Saturday, June 1, for Europe, where she will travel during the summer.

Major General Chaffee and staff and two companies of the 9th Infantry arrived at Manila June 5 on the transport Sumner from Taku, China.

Mr. Casper S. Crowninshield, a son of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U. S. N., has been appointed commercial agent at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy.

Miss Edythe Sanger, daughter of General Sanger, U. S. A., has been visiting her friend, Miss Gailaudot, at her home, "Kendal Green," Washington, D. C.

Dr. Alexander Magruder, U. S. N., has bought the place near Frederick, Md., formerly owned by Major Carroll Mercer, and will pass the summer there.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Col. Leonard Smith, U. S. A., has gone to the Adirondacks for the summer with her children, where they will be joined by Colonel Smith.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Gen. Wesley Merritt, Holland House; Col. C. R. Suter, Col. E. M. Hayes, Lieut. P. Clayton, Jr.; Lieut. S. G.

Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Lieut. Max Wood, U. S. N., will accompany her daughter, wife of Captain Darrah, U. S. A., for the summer on the Massachusetts coast.

Miss May Huntington Barriger, daughter of Gen. J. W. Barriger, retired, was graduated with honors on June 3 at St. Mary's school, East 46th street, New York.

Miss Isabel C. Lomia, daughter of Major Lomia, Art. Corps, sails on the Etruria Saturday, June 8, for Europe, with her aunt, Mrs. J. Percy Robinett, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hoes, wife of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. Navy, has taken a cottage at Cape May, N. J., where Chaplain Hoes will join her. Mrs. and Miss Gouverneur are with Mrs. Hoes for the summer.

Major Richard L. Hoxie, U. S. A., Mrs. Hoxie and son have left Washington, D. C., for St. Paul, Minn., to which post Major Hoxie has been transferred to relieve Capt. H. M. Chittenden, U. S. A.

Mrs. E. P. Jessop, who has been visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Patterson, at Fort Morgan, Alabama, has joined her husband, Lieut. E. P. Jessop, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I., where he will be on duty for the summer.

A coroner's jury in the case of J. C. Ayers, a farm laborer killed June 4 by Sergt. M. D. Wright, of the 30th Inf., mistaking him for an escaped prisoner, on June 5, held that the killing was felonious. The Sergeant is under arrest.

The Depot Quartermaster, New York, has now made arrangements by which on July 1 troops and supplies will be transported to Cuba by the Ward Line and Munson Line, and to Porto Rico by the Red D Line and New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.

Col. Wm. P. Hall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hall, with their two children are at the Hotel Normandie, Washington, D. C. Colonel Hall will accompany General Corbin to the Philippines on June 25. Mrs. Hall will go to Cape May, N. J., for the summer.

Speaking of the return to Havana of Major Chauncey B. Baker, Chief Quartermaster for Cuba, the Havana "Post" said: "Major Baker's friends are more than glad to meet him again, as there are few Army officers who have been sent to Cuba who are more popular."

General Rucker, U. S. A., Mrs. and the Misses Rucker will leave Washington, D. C., early in July for New Wood, N. J., where they will pass the summer. Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., the Misses Williams and Mrs. Patton will also pass the summer at Netherwood.

The detachment of Commander Phelps from the Mare Island Navy Yard and his assignment to command of the U. S. S. Alert is a cause of much regret to the residents of the Yard and of the neighboring city of Vallejo, where the talent for being agreeable, for which Commander Phelps is noted, has been exerted pleasantly for the last two years.

Lone Wolf, with White Buffalo and Ko-Ko-Tandle, two prominent members of the Kiowa tribe, called on President McKinley June 5 to arrange for an audience for a delegation from the Grand Council of the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, now in session at Anadarko. The Indians desire to protest against the opening of their reservations to white settlement under the act of Congress passed last winter.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 5: Capt. Z. B. Vance, U. S. A.; Capt. J. E. Mahoney, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. M. K. Cunningham, U. S. A.; Col. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Major C. A. Vernou, U. S. A., and Mrs. Vernou; Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Huntington; Capt. G. A. Converse, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. W. B. Seales, U. S. A.; Major D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. C. Hutton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hutton; Capt. W. P. Kendall, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. N. Hayward, U. S. N., and Major E. T. Comegys, U. S. A.

Lieut. Harold C. Snyder, of the Marine Corps, has been designated by General Heywood as his personal aide. This is a distinct compliment to a young officer who was among those appointed after the close of the Spanish War. Lieutenant Snyder was the personal secretary of the Secretary of the Navy during the trying days of the war, and it was because of the efficient assistance rendered by him during this time that he received his appointment to the Marine Corps. He has recently been stationed at the Marine Barracks in Washington, and was about to leave for sea duty, but his selection as the aide to the Commandant will keep him in Washington for at least two years longer.



from Cavite, to command the Princeton, relieving Comdr. Wm. Swift, who assumes command of the Yorktown.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. V. (captain, U. S. A.), has gone on a short visit to his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. J. T. Myers, U. S. M. C., gave an interesting lecture a few nights since on the "Siege of Pekin" at Vallejo, Cal.

A daughter, Beatrice, was born to Mrs. Edwin Taylor Pollock, wife of Lieutenant Pollock, U. S. N., on June 1, at 558 Madison street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin, U. S. N., has gone to Newport, R. I., with her young daughter, and will pass the summer there. Lieutenant Irwin has been assigned to duty at the War College for the current term.

Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, U. S. N., recently in command of the Isla De Luzon, has been placed in command of the Marietta, and Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell, who has been on duty at Cavite, now commands the Isla De Luzon.

Mrs. Grey Skipwith, mother of Paymaster Grey Skipwith, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Albatross, was married on June 1, at Richmond, Va., the groom being Charles Evelyn Smith, brother of Lieut. Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U. S. N.

Lieut. Willis G. Peace, Artillery Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Fremont, S. C., has taken command of the post during the absence in New York this week of Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps, who is being examined for promotion.

Mrs. J. B. Aleshire, wife of Major J. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., is at present located at Slack, Wyo. Mrs. Aleshire expects to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on July 1st or 15th with her little family to join her husband in the Philippines.

On the evening of June 6 will be quietly celebrated the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Hosie and Charles Frederic Heyerman, son of the late Commander and Mrs. Oscar F. Heyerman, U. S. N., at the home of Mrs. Robert Hosie, 83 Forest avenue, east, Detroit, Mich.

Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., made the dry bones rattle in a rousing speech at the Lake Mahonk Peace Conference, in favor of an increase of the Navy. As the general sentiment of the Conference was in favor of a reduction of war establishments, it required much tact to present an adverse opinion in an acceptable way.

Among the graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on May 28 was James H. Van Horne, son of Colonel Van Horne, of the 20th U. S. Inf. Dr. Van Horne will spend part of the summer with his parents at Fort Sheridan, and then he expects to reside in Colorado, where he will practice his profession.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., commandant of the Navy Yard, accompanied by Mrs. Barker and Colonel R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., left the Navy Yard May 30 for Annapolis, to be present at the unveiling of the tablet to the late Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N., commander of Winchester Post, G. A. R., at the time of his death in 1895.

The Young Men's Christian Association Army branch, at Governors Island, is doing excellent work among the troops. On Tuesday evening, June 4, the program was: "A Man Without a Country," Edward Everett Hale's great story, interpreted by Leonard Garver, of California. Mr. Will C. Engel, baritone soloist, sang "Beyond the Gates of Paradise" and "The Holy City." On Friday, June 7: Entertainment and reception; vocal solos and quartette; mandolin and piano; stories of campaigning in China with McCalla's Division. Every day, 9 a. m. to 9.30 p. m., reading room, correspondence facilities, games, music, library and light gymnastics. Saturday, 2 o'clock, basket ball practice game, if ground is in suitable condition.

Under the caption, "Grebbe Will be Remembered," the Havana "Post" speaks of the departure from Cuba of Major E. St. John Greble (captain, Artillery Corps), for two years Superintendent of Charities and Hospitals in the island. So abundantly and loosely had charity been meted out to the Cubans that it required a man at the head of the Department of Hospitals and Charities with more than ordinary ability to bring about order. Major Greble met these requirements, and it was not long before this department was being run at less expense and with a more efficient service. He has improved hospitals, and the many educational institutions he has provided throughout Cuba for the youths without means whereby to obtain an education will be of lasting benefit to Cuba. The "Post" adds: "Major Greble has rendered Cuba a great service, and he will leave with the best wishes of the Cuban people as well as Americans, who universally esteem him. He is one of the few who have taken an active hand in the work, the result of which will be observed in Cuba far into the future."

Capt. Robert E. Impey, of the Navy, has been ordered to be tried by court-martial, at Mare Island Navy Yard, on a charge of "scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals." This serious charge, it seems, grew out of a dentist's bill for \$50, submitted to the officer for personal treatment. The officers constituting the court are Rear Admiral Merrill Miller and Capt. Henry Glass, William H. Whiting, James M. Forsyth, George C. Reiter, William W. Mead and Thomas Perry, with Commander McCracken as judge advocate. The bill was returned to the dentist by Captain Impey with a letter saying that he considered the charge unreasonable, and inasmuch as the Auditor of the Navy Department, who settled bills of this character, would also take that view and refuse to allow the amount, it was suggested in the letter that the dentist reduce the charges. This the dentist declined to do, and after waiting what he considered a reasonable time for a settlement of the bill, he forwarded the same to the Navy Department with the letter written by Captain Impey. Before any action was taken by the Department looking to the ordering of a court-martial, Captain Impey was called upon to make an explanation of the affair. In his answer he admitted having signed the letter, but explained that his signature had been attached through an oversight, and that the letter was written by another person and that he had not been aware of its character. It is not believed at the Navy Department, and by officers generally, that Captain Impey could ever have written such a letter as the one in question, which abounds in mistakes in English, and which clearly shows that it was not written by a person having the education of a naval officer of Captain Impey's well known standing and ability. However, it was deemed best by the Department to order the court-martial and thus have the entire matter sifted to the bottom.

Lieut. W. H. Peck, 27th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Oberlin M. Carter is now in the forty-fifth year of his age, having been born July 11, 1856.

Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hichborn expect to settle in New York some time next autumn.

Lieut. Walter F. Martin, Porto Rico Regiment, rejoined at San Juan this week from a month's visit to the United States.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Merritt sailed from New York June 6 on the Koenigen Louise for Bremen via Cherbourg.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Carter, of the Adjutant General's Department, is at present undergoing medical treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

Col. James M. Whittemore, U. S. A., has left The Cairo, Washington, D. C., for The Cedarmore, Coburg, Ontario, Canada, where he will spend the summer.

The marriage of Capt. J. F. R. Landis, 1st U. S. Cav., to Miss Marie Louise Lynch is announced to take place June 12 at 309 West 91st street, New York.

Asst. Surgeon F. M. Hartsock, U. S. A., left Fort Warren, Mass., this week to spend a month on leave and then go to San Francisco en route to the Philippines.

Lieuts. E. E. Allen and G. T. Perkins, Artillery Corps, lately transferred from the Infantry, go to Honolulu for duty with the companies of Coast Artillery stationed there.

Lieut. Dennis H. Currie, A. C., lately at Fort McHenry, Md., joined at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., this week, and has assumed command of that sub-post, at Fort Greble, R. I.

Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps, whose examination in New York for promotion has been completed, has gone South on a short leave, and will rejoin at Fort Banks, Mass., about June 12.

Major W. S. Schuyler, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who has just been mustered out as colonel of the 46th U. S. Vol. Infantry, will join his regiment in Cuba toward the end of next September, spending the summer on leave.

Colonel and Mrs. Tilford have closed their residence in Washington and will occupy Tilford Lodge, at Fisher's Island, New York, during the summer. Captain Cameron's family, on their way home from Manila, will join them at the seashore.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William M. Irwin, U. S. N., has gone to Fisher's Island, N. Y., to open her summer home for the season. Lieutenant Commander Irwin has just completed a sick leave granted on account of a severe illness contracted while on duty in the Philippines.

Col. H. M. Porter, of No. 30 Broad street, New York City, is organizing a movement for a monument to be placed on the grave of Gen. John C. Fremont, in Rockland Cemetery, near Nyack, N. Y. Colonel Porter married a niece, who was also the adopted daughter of General Fremont.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., now in London, England, with Mrs. Erben, was one of the specially invited guests to the Chamber of Commerce dinner given in that city June 5 to the New York Chamber of Commerce. The gallant Admiral was heartily welcomed and received much attention.

The handsome monument recently erected at the expense of General Dan Butterfield, of New York, at Fredericksburg, Va., in memory of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, was unveiled May 30 in the presence of a large assemblage. Gen. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn, delivered the oration.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel G. Beall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beall, of New York, to Surgeon George T. Smith, U. S. N., recently serving on the U. S. S. Mayflower. Surgeon Smith is well known in Washington and vicinity, and is a member of the well known Fielding-Lewis family of Virginia. No date has been assigned for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Haylander Dewey to Lieut. Frank Laird Chadwick, U. S. Navy. Miss Dewey is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Dewey, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., now residing in Portsmouth, Va. Lieutenant Chadwick is at present attached to the U. S. S. Kearsarge. The wedding is expected to take place in October.

Comdr. James R. Selfridge, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at the Cavite Station and assigned to the command of the U. S. S. Princeton. This detail became necessary through the detachment of Commander Swift from the Princeton to command the Yorktown. Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., has been detached from the Yorktown and ordered home by the first public conveyance.

The "Philippine Argonaut" says: "Major Walcutt has brought from the States his fine team of high-steppers. They are the fastest travelers in Manila. It is reported that the Major will soon return home with his regiment. His many friends will regret to hear that. His genial wife and himself will be very much missed from Manila society. Mrs. Walcutt has endeared herself to all who know her by her gracious manner."

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dorn, while recently at Apia, Samoa, paid tribute to the memory of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous novelist. Mr. E. W. Gurr, who represents the Stevenson family in Samoa, had received from relatives in Scotland a crown and cross of heather from that country. He handed them to Mrs. Dorn, who with a party climbed the steep hill of Vaca and placed both articles, which were in a good state of preservation, on the novelist's tomb.

Miss Martha Hichborn, daughter of Rear Admiral Hichborn, U. S. N., and James G. Blaine were married at the home of the bride's parents on N street, Washington, June 4. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. There were no attendants at the wedding, and the company of guests was confined almost exclusively to the near relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The bride's wedding gown was of heavy cream-colored lace, made in a simple style, and she carried a bouquet of purple violets. The wedding presents include costly gifts from the bridegroom and his mother, the bride's father and prominent persons in Washington and elsewhere. Mr. Blaine gave, among other articles, a sapphire and diamond watch and a diamond fleur-de-lis brooch. Admiral Hichborn's principal gift was a diamond crescent brooch. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine sailed on Thursday, June 6, for Europe where they will pass the summer. Miss Hichborn will be greatly missed as she was so popular and a great belle in Washington, D. C.

Major Eugene G. Fechet, U. S. A., professor at the University of Illinois, visited in New York this week, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Colonel Eskridge, U. S. A., and his daughter, Miss Virginia Eskridge, are at Fort Myer, Virginia, visiting Captain and Mrs. Saltzman, at their quarters.

Major Geo. W. Mathews, Surgeon, arrived at Fort Warren, Mass., May 30, from the Philippines, and has taken charge of the medical department at that post.

Miss Susan Hayward, daughter of the late Comdr. George W. Hayward, U. S. N., was married at Erie, Pa., June 5, to Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett, of New York. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Strong.

Major Harry F. Hodges, Co. E, a recent arrival in Havana, has now got comfortably settled down to duty as Chief Engineer, Department of Cuba, and finds plenty to do in that capacity.

Jones, Major W. P. Kendall, Capt. W. Wheeler, Grand Hotel; Col. T. A. Dodge, Waldorf-Astoria; Capt. O. W. Budd, Murray Hill; Lieut. J. F. McKinley, Astor House; Col. E. S. Dudley, Gilsey House.

Loys Darrell, formerly sergeant in the 7th Cavalry, who was extradited from South Africa to answer a charge of having murdered a comrade at Pinar del Rio, has been discharged from custody by the authorities at Havana.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett arrived at the Naval Academy on the afternoon of June 6, and was received officially. A salute of fifteen guns was fired in his honor, and the Battalion of Cadets was reviewed by him.

Mrs. Francis J. Koster, wife of Capt. Francis J. Koster, 15th Cavalry, is at 21 Myer street, Hackensack, N. J., and will remain there until some time in July or August, when she expects to sail for the Philippines to join her husband.

Cyril W. King, late captain and A. Q. M. of Volunteers, on duty at Fort Morgan, Ala., as Constructing Quartermaster, has been found guilty by the U. S. Circuit Court at Mobile of receiving money with the intent to influence his official actions.

"Leslie's Weekly" has an excellent likeness of Naval Constructor Capps, accompanying a series of illustrations of his remarkable engineering feat in removing, repairing and returning into position to the turret the 13-inch gun of the Kearsarge.

Capt. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., this week for Bristol, Me., called there by the dangerous illness of his father, who has since been removed to Boston for medical treatment. Captain Chamberlain expects to rejoin at Fort Adams early in July.

The Cincinnati Board of Education seeks to withdraw from the fund the \$1,500 collected by a youth from the local schools for the building of the "American Boy Battleship," but he is making a legal fight to keep it intact in the expectation that the next Congress will look with favor on the scheme.

Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Lieut. J. Paul Hopkins, Art. Corps, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Ward, at West Point, will spend the month of July at Cassopolis, Mich., as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hopkins, and will sail from San Francisco some time in August to join her husband in the Philippines.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, of the class of 1868, United States Naval Academy, was presented at the Naval Academy on June 6 with a handsome silver loving cup, the gift of the Battalion of Cadets. Cadet E. J. King, lieutenant commander of the Cadet Battalion, made the presentation speech, in which he said the gift was a small token of the high esteem in which he is held by the cadets of the Navy, and the many kindnesses he has shown them. Colonel Thompson is the donor of the Thompson cup, upon which the name of the best cadet athlete is yearly engraved.

The officers and cadets of the Brazilian practice ship Benjamin Constant, now at New York, are visiting the Naval Academy to be present at the graduation exercises on June 7. A special car brought them from Jersey City. They will return on Saturday. The cadets are in command of their instructor, Lieut. J. F. Martins Guimaraes. The invitation from the Navy Department returns the courtesy paid the officers of the Oregon and Iowa at the inauguration of President Campo Salles at Rio. Capt. Jose Martins de Toledo of the cruiser has gone to Washington to call upon President McKinley.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, 31st U. S. Volunteer, Captain 2d U. S. Cav., is on his way home from the Philippines after some 4 years' foreign service. He was graduated from the U. S. M. A. in June, 1879, being at once ordered on the frontier where he saw extensive service in campaign against the Indians. He holds a medal of honor for gallantry in the face of the enemy at the battle of Poplar river. He distinguished himself during trouble with the Moqui Indians in the summer of '91. He was also a veteran of the Geronimo campaign of '85 and '86, and was honorably mentioned in orders for his untiring work in running down the renegades. He was with the mounted squadron of the 2d Cavalry at Santiago de Cuba in 1898. He was selected to command the 100 picked troopers in attendance upon General Shafter at the formal surrender of General Toral.

#### INSIGNIA FOR ARTILLERY CORPS.

Colonel Randolph, Chief of Artillery Corps, has made the following official recommendations to General Miles in the matter of insignia for the Artillery Corps: "I have the honor to recommend that the present form of crossed cannon be retained as the insignia of the Artillery Corps. Numerous designs submitted by officers have been considered, but it is believed that the present characteristic emblem is superior to any that have been suggested. A simple button in the center of the circle at the intersection of the cannon, of silver for the Field and gold for the Coast Artillery, would appear to be all that is necessary for distinctive purposes." General Miles will adopt in his recommendation to the Secretary of War only that part of Colonel Randolph's suggestion which contemplates crossed cannon. He will substitute for the button in center the letters "U. S." in monogram.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that American seamen on board vessels in the service of the United States who sign shipping articles as in the case of ordinary merchant seamen, and who are not regularly enlisted in the naval service, are entitled to all the benefits accorded to American seamen in the merchant marine service.



## THE ARMY.

## RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J. A., to be J. A. with the rank of colonel, May 24, 1901, vice Davis. Major Edgar S. Dudley, J. A., to be J. A. with rank of lieutenant colonel, May 24, 1901, vice Groesbeck, promoted.

## Cavalry.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901: David H. Biddle, at large (late captain, Phil. Cav.); Francis H. Cameron, Jr., at large (late captain, Phil. Cav.); Frank L. Case, Tennessee (late 1st lieutenant, 33d Vols.); Edward Davis, at large (late captain, 33d Vols.); Lewis Forster (late 1st lieutenant, 11th Vol. Cav.); Russell T. Hazzard, at large (late captain, 34th Vols.); Dennis P. Quinlan, at large (late 1st lieutenant, Phil. Cav.); James O. Ross, at large (late captain, 11th Vol. Cav.); Edward A. Sturges (late captain, 11th Vol. Cav.); Dexter Sturges, New York (late captain, 27th Vols.); Theodore B. Taylor, New York (late captain, 27th Vols.); Wilson G. Heaton, Iowa (late captain, 34th Vols.).

To be second lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901: Robert M. Barton, at large (late 2d lieutenant, Phil. Cav.); Clarence C. Culver, Nebraska (late 1st lieutenant, Phil. Cav.); Leonard L. Deitrick, Wyoming (late 1st lieutenant, 34th Vols.); Oliver P. M. Hazzard, at large (late 1st lieutenant, 11th Vol. Cav.); Solomon L. Jeffers, Arkansas (late 1st lieutenant, 33d Vols.); Bea Lear, Jr., Colorado (late 1st lieutenant, 36th Vols.); Alvin S. Perkins, at large (late 2d lieutenant, 27th Vols.); Arthur Pollon, New York (late 1st lieutenant, 42d Vols.); Otto W. Rehstorff, at large (late 2d lieutenant, 11th Vol. Cav.); Kyle Rucker, Colorado (late captain, 1st Colorado Vols.); Edmond R. Tompkins, South Carolina (late 1st lieutenant, 30th Vols.); Emory S. West, at large (late 1st lieutenant, 11th Vol. Cav.).

## Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, Joseph Matson, of Iowa (late 1st lieutenant, 34th Vol. Inf.).

## Infantry.

To be 1st lieutenants, Feb. 2, 1901: George W. Brandle, Ohio (late captain, 27th Vol. Inf.); Lawrence P. Butler, Massachusetts (late 1st lieutenant, 41st Vol. Inf.); Harry J. Collins, at large (late captain, 32d Vol. Inf.); Geo. A. Densmore, Iowa (late 1st lieutenant, 32d Vol. Inf.); Albert W. Foreman, at large (late captain, 41st Vol. Inf.); Edgar A. Fry, Kansas, at large (late captain, 36th Vol. Inf.); Frederick Goedecke, at large (late captain, 34th Vol. Inf.); Winfield Harper, at large (late 1st lieutenant, 36th Vol. Inf.); Harry A. Hege-man, South Dakota (late captain, 36th Vol. Inf.); James J. Mayes, Missouri (late captain, 40th Vol. Inf.); Clarence S. Nettles, South Carolina (late captain, 41st Vol. Inf.); Fred E. Smith, at large (late 1st lieutenant, 36th Vol. Inf.); Samuel W. Widdifield, at large (late 1st lieutenant, 36th Vol. Inf.); Charles L. Willard, Texas (late 1st lieutenant, 33d Vol. Inf.).

To be 2d lieutenants of Infantry: Clyde B. Crusan, Pennsylvania (late 2d lieutenant, 27th Vol. Inf.); Allen T. Crockett (late 2d lieutenant, 27th Vol. Inf.); Clarence E. Carpenter (late 2d lieutenant, 27th Vol. Inf.); John T. Dunn (late 1st lieutenant, 34th Vol. Inf.); William C. Fitzpatrick, Texas (late 1st lieutenant, 40th Vol. Inf.); Albert U. Faulkner, at large (late 1st lieutenant, 27th Vol. Inf.); William B. Graham, at large (late 2d lieutenant, 36th Vol. Inf.); William M. Goodale, Ohio (late 1st lieutenant, 41st Vol. Inf.); Walter Harvey, Ohio (late 1st lieutenant, 41st Vol. Inf.); Cleveland O. Lansing, Virginia (late 1st lieutenant, 34th Vol. Inf.); De Witt C. Lyles, Maryland (late 2d lieutenant, 34th Vol. Inf.); Burton J. Mitchell, Kansas (late 1st lieutenant, 40th Vol. Inf.); Edwin J. Nowlen (late 1st lieutenant, 41st Vol. Inf.); James G. Taylor, Minnesota (late 2d lieutenant, 27th Vol. Inf.); Joseph C. Wilson, Pennsylvania (late 2d lieutenant, 28th Vol. Inf.); Kaolin L. Whitson, Maryland (late 1st lieutenant, 30th Vol. Inf.).

The following were announced at the Executive Mansion, June 6:

## Cavalry.

To be colonel—Albert E. Woodson.  
To be lieutenant colonel—John B. Kerr.  
To be majors—Ezra B. Fuller, Robert P. P. Wainwright.

To be first lieutenants—Frank P. Amos, Percy W. Arnold, Julian A. Benjamin, Louis R. Ball, Conrad S. Babcock, Herbert J. Brees, Joseph A. Baer, John J. Boniface, Fred E. Buchan, Philip W. Corbuser, Geo. B. Comly, Edward Calvert, Dorsey Cullen, Malin Craig, Guy Cushman, William B. Cowan, Leslie A. Chapman, Frank L. Case, Varion D. Dixon, Warren Dean, Ben H. Dorey, Clark D. Dudley, James E. Fechet, Robert C. Foy, Roger S. Fitch, William D. Forsyth, Ferdinand W. Fonda, Charles C. Farmer, Jr., Hamilton Foley, Patrick W. Guiney, Samuel R. Cleaves, James Goethe, Walter S. Grant, James Huston, Charles G. Harvey, Fred W. Hersher, Edwin A. Hickman, Paul T. Hayne, Jr., Grayson V. Heidt, Freeborn P. Holcomb, Guy V. Henry, Jr., Charles S. Haight, Russell T. Hazzard, Stuart Heintzelman, Evan H. Humphrey, Frederick C. Johnson, Robert F. Jackson, William L. Karnes, Albert A. King, Leon B. Kromer, Aubrey Lippincott, John D. Long, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Douglas McCaskey, John J. McClintock, Albert N. McClure, Charles E. McCullough, James F. McKinley, Reginald E. McNally, Morton C. Mumma, Lewis S. Morey, Charles F. Martin, Willis V. Morris, George V. H. Moseley, Guy S. Norvell, Llewellyn W. Oliver, Henry W. Parker, Samuel B. Pearson, Bruce Palmer, Samuel A. Purviance, Ashton H. Potter, James C. Rhea, Verne LaS. Rockwell, E. Holland Bubottom, Charles A. Romeyn, Hugh A. Roberts, Wallace B. Scales, Richard M. Thomas, James D. Tilford, Daniel Van Voorhis, John Watson, William H. Winters, Frank O. Whitlock, Robert E. Wood, Warren W. Whitside, John W. Wien, Robert R. Wallach, George Williams, Hubert L. Wigmore.

To be first lieutenants—G. R. Armstrong, H. S. Avery, Eli Lewis Admire, George E. Ball, Frederick W. Ben-teen, Thomas L. Brewer, Olin R. Booth, Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., William S. Bradford, John L. Bond, Henry M. Bankhead, Arthur S. Cowan, Wallace M. Craigie, Willis P. Coleman, Nell A. Campbell, Josephus S. Cecil, Andrew J. Dougherty, Chase Doster, Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., Frederick R. de Funiak, Cyrus A. Dolph, Albert R. Dillingham, Oliver S. Eskridge, Milton A. Elliott, Jr., Halmer Erickson, Kurtz Eppley, George D. Freeman, Jr., James W. Furlow, George I. Feeter, Wm. R. Gib-son, Francis W. Healy, Henry A. Hanigan, Ernst Hag-dorn, Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Horace P. Hobbs, Frank B. Hawkins, Charles E. Hay, Jr., G. Arthur Had-sell, Ernest E. Haskell, Paul Hurst, Joseph Herring, William E. Hunt, Jack Hayes, James Justice, John F. James, Walt C. Johnson, Graham L. Johnson, Alden C. Knowles, Knud Knudsen, William A. Kent, Frank R. Lang, Joel R. Lee, J. Millard Little, Dupont B. Lyon, Charles L. McKain, Ralph McCoy, Edgar A. Myer,

Charles McClure, Jr., Walter B. McCaskey, Francis J. McConnell, William W. McCammon, Jr., Samuel W. Noyes, Ephraim G. Peyton, James H. Parsons, Walter G. Penfield, Howard C. Price, Joseph K. Partello, Allen Parker, Ernest M. Reeve, George S. Richards, Jr., Hector A. Robichon, James D. Reams, William L. Reed, Leon L. Roach, Richard P. Rifenberick, Jr., Henry A. Ripley, Edward W. Robinson, Reuben Smith, Allen Smith, Jr., Bernard Sharp, George E. Stewart, John L. Senford, Richmond Smith, Arthur M. Shipp, George E. Sharon, Edward R. Stone, Walter C. Sweeney, William S. Sinclair, Earle W. Tanner, Grosvenor L. Townsend, John R. Thomas, Jr., George S. Tiffany, Thomas A. Vi-cars, Louis J. Van Schalk, Eldred D. Warfield, John W. Wright, James T. Watson, Charles W. Weeks, William H. Waldron, Arthur P. Watts, Rhineland Waldo, Harry A. Woodruff, Robert H. Wescott, Henry Wat-terson, Jr., Alfred McC. Wilson, George W. Wallace, Leonard L. Deitrich.

## Staff Corps.

To be captain in the Corps of Engineers, James P. Jervay.

To be captain in the Signal Corps Edward B. Ives.

To be quartermaster with the rank of captain, Wil-liam E. Norton.

To be commissary, with the rank of captain, Thomas Franklin.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieuten-ant in the Porto Rico regiment, United States Volun-teer Infantry, S. Moret.

## VOLUNTEER ARMY.

## Medical Department.

To be surgeons with the rank of major: Dumazo T. Laine, of Cuba, from May 27, 1901; Abram L. Haines, of New York, (Major and Surg. 31st Vol. Inf.), from May 27, 1901; Capt. Simon J. Fraser, Asst. Surg., of Vols., from May 31, 1901; Capt. Howard A. Grube, Asst. Surg., of Vols., May 31, 1901.

## Porto Rico Regt. Vol. Infantry.

1st Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, Porto Rico Regt., to be captain, Feb. 2, 1901, vice Carter vacated on promotion to be captain U. S. A.

2d Lieut. Walter F. Martin, Porto Rico Regt., to be first lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1901, vice Bennett promoted.

## COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

In the case of Capt. William F. Hancock of the Art. Corps, who was found guilty before a G. C. M., at Man-ila, a short time since, of being drunk in public, and failing to appear for duty on two occasions, and was sen-tenced to a reprimand in General Orders, Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell approved the proceedings, and reprimanded Capt. Hancock as follows:

"It is frequently observed to be the melancholy fate of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic liquor to lose the power of clear judgment with respect to the degree of their falling in this regard, and to at-tribute a spirit of persecution or prejudice to all persons who feel called upon by a sense of duty to take official cognizance of their misbehavior. That this is the state of mind at which Captain Hancock has arrived is in-dicated by the character of his defense in which he at-tacks the motive of every one connected with the bring-ing of the accusation against him, but shows not the slightest appreciation of the reprehensible character of his conduct. Considering himself, by a rather forced construction of the ordinarily accepted views of club relations, the host of his accusers, Captain Hancock seems sorely scandalized at their breach of etiquette, but is apparently unconscious of his own breach of etiquette in appearing before his guests in a disagreeable and repulsive condition. As there is little ground for hope of reform from such a mental condition, it is probably useless to expect any beneficial effect from words di-tered here, but it might be beneficial to Captain Han-cock to reflect that an officer twice tried for intemper-ance within nine months is in danger of exhausting the patience of his friends and has used up any credit which might attach to previous good conduct and soldierly qualities."

"Captain Hancock will be released from arrest and returned to duty."

Captain Hancock was appointed to West Point fr.m Ohio and was graduated as a 2d Lieutenant of the 5th Art., June 13, 1883.

## G. O. NO. 78, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MAY 23, 1901.

Before a general court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, and of which Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, was president, and 1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, were arraigned and tried—

1. Cadet Stephen B. Vernon and Cadet Charles S. Perry, 2d Class, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gen-tleman, contrary to Paragraph 146, Regulations of the United States Military Academy, in violation of the 63d Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to Paragraph 161, Reg-ulations for United States Military Academy, in violation of the 63d Article of War." The specifications allege the writing of the following letters:

West Point, New York, May 4, 1901.

The Adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy (through the commandant of cadets).

Sir: I have the honor to apply for leave of absence from 3 p. m. till 9.30 p. m. to-day, May 4, 1901, for the purpose of going to Newburgh, to dine, by invitation; and for this purpose to be allowed \$3.00. During the months of December, January and March 1, was in the first grade of conduct. I have never submitted a similar permit and no money has been expended by me for this purpose. At the date of the last settlement with the treasurer I was \$10.51 in debt. Very respectfully,

STEPHEN B. VERNON, Cadet Private, Co. E, 2d Class.

West Point, N. Y., May 3, 1901.

The Adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy (through the commandant of cadets).

Sir: I have the honor to apply for leave of absence from 3 p. m. till 10.00 Saturday, May 4, 1901, and to be allowed five dollars to pay my expenses. I wish to go to Newburgh to dine with a friend. Last settlement I was in debt \$7.60. I was in the first grade during Janu-ary, February and March. I have never before sub-mitted a permit for a six-hour leave, and have spent four dollars for this purpose during a three days' leave at Christmas. Very respectfully,

CHARLES S. PERRY, Cadet Sgt. Co. D, 2d Class.

On this last letter were the following endorsements:

Headquarters U. S. Military Academy.

West Point, N. Y., May 3, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the commandant of cadets calling attention to the fact that the privilege asked for is, by the Regulations, granted to accept an invita-tion.

Information is desired by the superintendent as to whether the cadet has an invitation, and also as to why he asks for so large a sum to visit Newburgh when he is more than \$7.60 in debt.

By order of Colonel Mills:

W. C. Rivers, Captain 11th Cav., Adjutant.

West Point, N. Y., May 3, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant of the U. S. Military Academy (through the commandant of cadets). I have an invitation to dine at Newburgh. I asked for five dollars to pay travelling and other expenses, expect-ing to turn in all I did not need upon my return. I do not think that more than two dollars is absolutely nec-essary.

CHARLES S. PERRY, Cadet Sgt. Co. D, 2d Class.

The specifications further allege that these letters, and Cadet Perry's endorsement on his letter was deceitful and misleading and were made with the intention to give to the authorities of the Military Academy an im-

pression that they had received a bona fide invitation to dine in Newburgh, whereas, in fact, they received no such invitation and merely intended to accompany each other and dine at Newburgh. Also that the accused took advantage of the permit granted them under a misapprehension to visit a public bar at Newburgh where they were found seated in uniform, smoking, with in-toxicating liquor in front of them, "to the scandal and disgrace of the U. S. Corps of Cadets and of the Service of the United States."

Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to Paragraph 129, Reg-ulations for the United States Military Academy, in vio-lation of the 63d Article of War."

The specification under this last charge alleges the drinking of intoxicating liquor at Newburgh.

The Cadets plead guilty to writing the letters and to visiting the bar room, but Cadet Vernon denied that he was smoking and had intoxicating liquor in front of him, and the charge and the specification accusing him of drinking. Both denied the intent to deceive, and that their action was scandalous and disgraceful. They were found guilty on all of the charges and specifica-tions and were sentenced "To be dismissed from the Service of the United States."

"War Department, Washington, May 21, 1901."

"The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case is approved: By direction of the President, the sen-tence is confirmed and will be duly executed."

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 7, H. Q. A.

First Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, Asst. Surg., to Van-couver Barracks, to relieve Cont. Surg. Henry R. Car-ter, Jr., who goes to Manila.

These changes, stations and duties officers' medical de-partment ordered: Major Edward T. Conesky, surgeon to Fort Meade to relieve 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Water-house, assistant surgeon. Lieut. Waterhouse to Manila. 1st Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, assistant surgeon, to Fort Banks.

1st Lieut. William J. Calvert, asst. surg., to Washington Barracks; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg., to Fort Washington; Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., to Fort Morgan; 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg., to Fort Col-umbus; 1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., to Fort Howard; 1st Lieut. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg., to Fort Dupont.

These graduated cadets of the Military Academy are honorably discharged from the Service of the United States: Albert H. Mueller and Louis Solleick, Jr.

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., is ordered to Fort Stevens; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Surg., to Madison Barracks to relieve Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg.; Captain Stiles to Manila; 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg., to Fort Totten; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., to Fort Clark; Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, quartermaster is relieved of his duties at Philadelphia and ordered to the Philip-pines.

Leave for one month and seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Nathan E. Averill, 7th Cav.

These officers are relieved from present duties and ordered to join their regiments in the Philippine Islands: Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. David J. Cra-igie, 8th Inf.; Major Frank De L. Carrington, 1st Inf.

The following changes of stations and duties of offi-cers of the Q. M. D. are ordered: Major John W. Pult-man relieved from Jeffersonville, Ind., and ordered to Omaha for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Depart-ment to relieve Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway. Lieut. Col. Hathaway is ordered to the Philippines.

## ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Carle A. Woodruff, promoted from lt. col. to col., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

John P. Story, promoted from major to lt. col., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

William P. Vose, promoted from major to lt. col., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Henry C. Davis, promoted from capt. to major, May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Harry R. Anderson, promoted from capt. to major, May 8, 1901, assigned to Field Artillery.

Robert H. Patterson, promoted from capt. to major, May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Oliver E. Wood, promoted from capt. to major, May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Edwin S. Curtis, promoted from capt. to major, May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

William C. Davis, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Frank G. Mauldin, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 97th Co., Coast Artillery.

Daniel W. Ketcham, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 67th Co., Coast Artillery.

William S. McNair, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 31st Co., Coast Artillery.

William J. Snow, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 30th Battery, Field Artillery.

George G. Gately, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 17th Battery, Field Artillery.

Thos. B. Lamoreux, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

LeRoy S. Lyon, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Andrew Hero, Jr., promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Tiemann N. Horn, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 95th Co., Coast Artillery.

Frank E. Harris, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

George Blakely, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Arthur W. Chase, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 96th Co., Coast Artillery.

Frank W. Coe, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

William R. Smith, promoted from 1st lt. to capt., May 8, 1901, assigned to Coast Artillery.

John T. Geary, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt. Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 53d Co., Coast Artillery.

Ghy T. Scott, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 9th Co., Coast Artillery.

Morrell M. Mills, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 52d Co., Coast Artillery.

Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 64th Co., Coast Artillery.

Edward Carpenter, promoted from 3d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 23d Co., Coast Artillery.

Henry M. Merriam, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 29th Co., Coast Artillery.

Oliver L. Spaulding, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 36th Co., Coast Artillery.

Hanson B. Black, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 7th Batty., Field Artillery.

Conrad H. Lanza, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 63d Co., Coast Artillery.

C. S. Patterson, Jr., promoted from 3d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 60th Co., Coast Artillery.

Arthur F. Cassels, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 41st Co., Coast Artillery.

Harry P. Wilbur, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 11th Batty., Field Artillery.

Harry L. James, promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., Feb. 2, 1901, assigned to 31st Co., Coast Artillery.

E. B. Martindale, Jr., promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 18th Co., Coast Artillery.

Henry C. Evans, Jr., promoted from 2d lt. to 1st lt., May 8, 1901, assigned to 56th Co., Coast Artillery.

Capt. McNair and Lieuts. Geary, Scott, Spaulding, Lanza, Cassels and James will proceed to join the com-panies to which they are assigned.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Captain William Lanster, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the 7th Battery, Field Artillery, and will proceed to



join his proper station. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

The following named officers are transferred from the organizations herein indicated after their respective names and will remain unassigned to a battery or company and available for staff duty at their stations until further orders:

Capt. Ira A. Haynes, from the 67th Co., Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, from the 69th Co., Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Robert E. Callan, from the 52d Co., Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, from the 7th Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. John E. Stephens, from the 63d Co., Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, from the 60th Co., Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, from the 41st Co., Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Malcolm Young is transferred from the 18th Co. to the 11th Co., Coast Artillery, and will proceed to join his proper station. (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

**CIRCULAR 19, JUNE 6, H. Q. A., A. G. O.**  
By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular 15, April 27, 1901, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Increased Pay of Gunners.—First and second-class gunners of the Artillery Corps are held to be entitled to the increase of pay granted by the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, from the date of the report of the board of examination announcing the names of the successful competitors, and which date will in each case be recited in the order issued by the department commander under the requirements of Section 7, Article IV., of General Orders 36, March 19, 1901, from this office, but gunners who qualified prior to Feb. 2, 1901, are only entitled to increased pay as such from that date.—(Decision Sec. War, June 3, 1901—37833 A. G. O.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen., Major Gen., U. S. A.

#### ORGANIZATION OF NEW ARTILLERY COMMANDS.

G. O. 78, JUNE 6, H. Q. A., A. G. O.  
The following orders of the Secretary of War are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Under the provisions of Section 9 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, five batteries of field artillery and three companies of coast artillery, in addition to those now in service, will be organized with the commissioned officers and at the stations hereinafter designated: Fort Sam Houston, Texas, one battery, the 17th—

Captain, George G. Gately,  
1st lieutenant, Edward H. De Armond.  
The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., one battery, the 18th—

Captain, David J. Rumbough,  
1st lieutenant, Ralph P. Brower.  
2d lieutenant, Jesse C. Nicholls.

Fort Riley, Kan., two batteries:

The 19th—  
Captain, Peyton C. March,  
1st lieutenant, Andrew Moses,  
2d lieutenant, Beverly F. Browne.

The 20th—  
Captain, William J. Snow,  
1st lieutenant, Henry L. Newbold,  
2d lieutenant, Francis W. Clark.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., one battery, the 21st—  
Captain, Lucien G. Berry,  
1st lieutenant, Jesse C. Nicholls,  
2d lieutenant, Jesse C. Nicholls.

Fort Hancock, N. J., one company, the 95th—  
Captain, Tiemann N. Horn,  
1st lieutenant, \_\_\_\_\_,  
2d lieutenant, \_\_\_\_\_.

Fort Warren, Mass., one company, the 96th—  
Captain, Arthur W. Chase,  
1st lieutenant, \_\_\_\_\_,  
2d lieutenant, \_\_\_\_\_.

Fort Adams, R. I., one company, the 97th—  
Captain, Frank G. Mauldin,  
1st lieutenant, \_\_\_\_\_,  
2d lieutenant, \_\_\_\_\_.

The officers herein assigned to batteries and companies will proceed to join their proper stations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

2. The additional batteries and companies authorized in this order will be organized as directed in G. O. 66, May 13, 1901, from this office, at the stations and by the transfers from existing organizations, as follows:

Field Artillery.  
Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from the 2d Battery to the 17th Battery.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from the 5th Battery to the 18th Battery.

Fort Riley, Kan., from the 6th Battery to the 19th Battery.

Fort Riley, Kan., from the 7th Battery to the 20th Battery.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., from the 9th Battery to the 21st Battery.

Coast Artillery.  
Fort Hancock, N. J., from the 48th Company to the 95th Company.

Fort Warren, Mass., from the 77th Company to the 96th Company.

Fort Adams, R. I., from the 75th Company to the 97th Company.

The organization of the new batteries and companies will be commenced without delay by the transfers of enlisted men herein directed and the recruitment to the authorized strength of the organizations will proceed as rapidly as recruits become available.

Post commanders will detail available officers to organize the new batteries and companies until the arrival of officers assigned to them.

Company funds, including stock in post exchanges, will be divided as directed in Circular 13, April 15, 1901, from this office.

3. Two additional artillery bands will be organized, composed as heretofore authorized by law for artillery regiments, and they will be known as the 9th and 10th Bands, Artillery Corps. Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Warren, Mass., are designated as the present stations for those bands, respectively, and the commanding officers of those posts are hereby charged with the duty of organizing the bands mentioned.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen., Major Gen., U. S. A.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The officers of the Infantry arm named in the following list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names, to rank in each case from Feb. 2, 1901:

First Lieutenants promoted from second Lieutenants.  
James Justice, from 22d Inf., to 22d Inf.; Arthur S. Cowan, from 15th Inf., to 14th Inf.; Hector A. Robichon, from 12th Inf., to 27th Inf.; Ephraim G. Peyton, from 6th Inf., to 14th Inf.; Earle W. Tanner, from 17th Inf., to 15th Inf.; Thomas A. Vicars, from 21st Inf., to 27th Inf.; William L. Reed, from 1st Inf., to 1st Inf.; Charles L. McKain, from 16th Inf., to 23d Inf.; James D. Reams, from 1st Inf., to 29th Inf.; Andrew J. Dougherty, from 17th Inf., to 28th Inf.; Oliver S. Eskridge, from 18th Inf., to 27th Inf.; Joel R. Lee, from 10th Inf., to 10th Inf.; George E. Stewart, from 19th Inf., to 15th Inf.; Bernard Sharp, from 3d Inf., to 27th Inf.; Alden C. Knowles, from 13th Inf., to 28th Inf.; Henry A. Hannigan, from 6th Inf., to 6th Inf.; Ernest M. Reeve, from 15th Inf., to 15th Inf.; Olin R. Booth, from 11th Inf., to 11th Inf.; Ernest Hagedorn, from 16th Inf., to 25th Inf.; Hyalmer Erickson, from 7th Inf., to 7th Inf.; James W. Furrow, from 11th Inf., to 11th Inf.; Joseph Herring, from 24th Inf., to 24th Inf.; John W. Wright, from 5th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Frederick R. DeFunak, Jr., from 11th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Frederick R. Armstrong, from 5th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Ralph George R. Armstrong, from 5th Inf., to 5th Inf.; George S. Richards, from 7th Inf., to 7th Inf.; Grosvenor L. Townsend Jr., from 6th Inf., to 23d Inf.

from 1st Inf., to 27th Inf.; Thomas L. Brewer, from 21st Inf., to 21st Inf.; James K. Parsons, from 20th Inf., to 20th Inf.; John F. James, from 8th Inf., to 8th Inf.; George E. Ball, from 21st Inf., to 29th Inf.; Reuben Smith, from 9th Inf., to 28th Inf.; Chase Dozier, from 21st Inf., to 28th Inf.; Howard C. Price, from 6th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Eldred D. Wardfield, from 11th Inf., to 11th Inf.; Walter B. McCaskey, from 21st Inf., to 21st Inf.; Frank R. Lang, from 9th Inf., to 27th Inf.; Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., from 3d Inf., to 2d Inf.; John R. Thomas, Jr., from 17th Inf., to 17th Inf.; Milton A. Elliott, Jr., from 13th Inf., to 13th Inf.; Walter G. Penfield, from 1st Inf., to 1st Inf.; George D. Freeman, Jr., from 19th Inf., to 21st Inf.; William E. Hunt, from 19th Inf., to 8th Inf.; Ernest E. Haskell, from 21st Inf., to 29th Inf.; William S. Bradford, from 17th Inf., to 17th Inf.; Jack Hayes, from 16th Inf., to 16th Inf.; William H. Waldron, from 8th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Joseph K. Partello, from 6th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Leon L. Roach, from 19th Inf., to 8th Inf.; Horace P. Hobbs, from 17th Inf., to 17th Inf.; Louis J. Van Schaick, from 4th Inf., to 16th Inf.; George S. Tiffany, from 12th Inf., to 21st Inf.; Edgar A. Myer, from 14th Inf., to 11th Inf.; Arthur M. Shipp, from 20th Inf., to 20th Inf.; Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., from 1st Inf., to 20th Inf.; Francis J. McConnell, from 12th Inf., to 12th Inf.; Rhineclander Waldo, from 17th Inf., to 17th Inf.; Richard P. Rifenberck, Jr., from 16th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Wallace M. Craigie, from 7th Inf., to 12th Inf.; Graham L. Johnson, from 11th Inf., to 11th Inf.; C. E. Hay, Jr., from 24th Inf., to 24th Inf.; Robert E. Wescott, from 2d Inf., to 16th Inf.; George W. Wallace, from 9th Inf., to 9th Inf.; Henry A. Woodruff, from 17th Inf., to 27th Inf.; Paul Hurs, from 3d Inf., to 3d Inf.; Kurtz Eppler, from 15th Inf., to 10th Inf.; Edward W. Robinson, from 23d Inf., to 28th Inf.; Allen Parker, from 25th Inf., to 28th Inf.; Allen Smith, Jr., from 9th Inf., to 3d Inf.; Howard S. Avery, from 14th Inf., to 14th Inf.; Neil A. Campbell, from 19th Inf., to 21st Inf.; John B. Sanford, from 24th Inf., to 26th Inf.; Frank B. Hawkins, from 15th Inf., to 27th Inf.; G. Arthur Hadsell, from 19th Inf., to 30th Inf.; George I. Feeter, from 19th Inf., to 19th Inf.; Walt C. Johnson, from 15th Inf., to 30th Inf.; J. Millard Little, from 19th Inf., to 30th Inf.; John L. Bond, from 19th Inf., to 19th Inf.; Josephus S. Cecil, from 19th Inf., to 19th Inf.; Edward R. Stone, from 4th Inf., to 30th Inf.; Albert R. Dillingham, from 13th Inf., to 26th Inf.; William R. Gibson, from 3d Inf., to 3d Inf.; Henry M. Bankhead, from 20th Inf., to 30th Inf.; H. A. Ripley, from 22d Inf., to 26th Inf.; William A. Kent, from 23d Inf., to 23d Inf.; Raymond W. Hardenberg, from 4th Inf., to 4th Inf.; Walter C. Sweeney, from 24th Inf., to 30 Inf.; Alfred McC. Wilson, from 20th Inf., to 26th Inf.; Charles McClure, Jr., from 1st Inf., to 30th Inf.; Samuel W. Noyes, from 23d Inf., to 30th Inf.; Frederick W. Benteen, from 2d Inf., to 26th Inf.; Charles W. Weeks, from 16th Inf., to 30th Inf.; Knud Knudson, from 7th Inf., to 7th Inf.; James T. Watson, from 2d Inf., to 26th Inf.; George B. Sharon, from 25th Inf., to 30th Inf.; Wm. W. McCammon, Jr., from 23d Inf., to 23d Inf.; Henry Watterson, Jr., from 10th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Cyrus A. Dolph, from 1st Inf., to 25th Inf.; Francis W. Healy, from 8th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Willis P. Coleman, from 9th Inf., to 26th Inf.; Dupont B. Lyon, from 16th Inf., to 16th Inf.; William S. Sinclair, from 14th Inf., to 28th Inf.; Richmond Smith, from 12th Inf., to 12th Inf.; Arthur P. Watts, from 23d Inf., to 23d Inf.; Eli Lewis Admire, from 23d Inf., to 30th Inf.

The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

The officers herein named, excepting those on customs duty in the United States, and on duly authorized leave, will join the regiments to which they are assigned. (S. O. June 3, H. Q. A.)

#### G. O. 13, MAY 25, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Major Harry F. Hodges, having reported, is hereby announced as Chief Engineer of the Department of Cuba, relieving Lieut. William J. Barden, C. E., Acting Chief Engineer.

#### G. O. 45, APRIL 21, DEPT. OF SO. LUZON.

As the undersigned is about to take advantage of a leave of absence, 1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty as aid-de-camp.

J. C. BATES, Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

#### G. O. 46, APRIL 21, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of this Department.

J. C. BATES, Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding.

#### G. O. 17, APRIL 21, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

I. In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated April 19, 1901, published in par. 1, G. O. No. 17, current series, Headquarters, Division of the Philippines, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

II. The following personal staff is announced:  
1st Lieutenant J. P. Wade, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp.  
1st Lieutenant J. P. Wade, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp.  
J. F. WADE, U. S. A., Brig. Gen. Comdg.

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon his relief as inspector general, Departments of California and the Columbia, is granted Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Edgar S. Dudley, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., having been relieved from duty as Judge Advocate in the Island of Cuba, the Military Governor makes of record the fact that Major Dudley has been stationed at these Headquarters as Judge Advocate, since the beginning of the occupation, and has largely shaped the legal policy from that time to the present. His duties have required a thorough knowledge of United States statutory and military law, international and Spanish law, the acquisition of the latter especially demanding a great deal of study and labor, his thorough comprehension of these laws interpreted with great judgment, judicial temperament and intellectual ability has been of the greatest service to the Military Government and to the people of the Island of Cuba. (May 20, D. Cuba.)

The following named medical officers are assigned to temporary duty, troops as follows: Troop H, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kiersted, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, Acting Hospital Steward Amos S. Kinzer; Troop I, 15th Cav., Contract Surgeon William Brooks, Acting Hospital Steward Charles F. Ebbensen. (May 23, D. Cal.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Par. 25, S. O. 135, May 29, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q. M., is revoked. Captain Hunt will proceed from New York City to New Orleans, and assume charge temporarily of the quartermaster's office at that place, to relieve Major William J. White, U. S. V. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergeant Danilo O. Coriansky, having been tried by a G. C. M., at Santa Clara Battery, Havana, Cuba, and found guilty of committing an unnatural crime, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances." (May 25, D. Cuba.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Whitfield H. Cox, (appointed May 27, 1901, from squadron sergeant major 11th Cav.) now at Fort Ethan Allen, will be sent to Fort Strong, Mass. (May 28, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Edward Ross (appointed May 27, 1901, from Q. M. Sergeant, Co. B, 15th Inf.) Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty to relieve Post Commissary Sergeant Cyrus F. Dugger. Sergeant Dugger will be sent to Havana, Cuba, for duty to relieve Post Commissary Sergeant John Brown. Sergeant Brown will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q. M., U. S. A., upon the arrival of the transport McClellan at New York city, pro-

ceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to Manila. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. W. H. Cox, will proceed to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (Lt. Ethan Allen, June 4.)  
Leave for twenty days is granted Major Samuel R. Jones, Q. M. (June 6, D. E.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, Commissary, is relieved as Assistant to the Chief Commissary of the Department, and detailed as Assistant in the office of the Depot Commissary, Havana, Cuba. (May 24, D. Cuba.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Charles S. Vauhn (appointed May 27, 1901, from 1st Sergt. Co. K, 23d Inf.) Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty to relieve Post Commissary Sergeant Charles W. Titus, who will be sent to Pasa Caballos, Cuba, to relieve Post Commissary Sergeant Charles C. McVean. Sergeant McVean will avail himself of the furlough granted him. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., C. S., is detailed Post Treasurer. (Fort Myer, May 31.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 15, S. O. 54, March 7, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. James S. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Abraham N. Spector, from quarantine, San Francisco, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (May 20, D. Cal.)

Par. 16, S. O. 123, May 27, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Francis A. Winter Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (May 23, D. L.)

Acting Hospital Steward Joseph L. Naylor, to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 24, D. Cal.)

Capt. Frank A. E. Disney, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first transport after the departure of the Lawton. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Najib Taky-ud-Deen, Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Homer C. Moser, from temporary duty at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Seattle, Wash., for duty as transport surg. of the Army transport Egbert. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surgeon H. A. Eberle, to take effect when relieved from duty in Porto Rico. (May 21, H. Q. A.)

The following medical officers will, upon the expiration of their present leaves of absence, be assigned to Manila, as heretofore ordered: Major Thomas C. Chalmers, surg., Major Luther B. Grandy, surg., Major John A. Metzger, surg., Major Frederic A. Washburn, Jr., surg., Major John Carling, surg., Capt. Frederick H. Sparreberger, asst. surg., Capt. Charles R. Gill, surg., Capt. Willis J. Raynor, asst. surg., U. S. V. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Major George P. Peed, surg., U. S. V., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to temporary duty and then proceed to Manila. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg., is extended twenty-three days. (June 4, D. E.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major William P. Kendall, surg. (June 4, D. E.)

Leave for seven days with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg. (May 31, Fort Adams.)

Contract Surgeon C. F. Williams is detailed Exchange Officer. (May 29, Ft. McPherson.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surgeon Nevill M. Garrett. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

Contract Dental Surgeon F. Homer Wolven, will proceed to San Francisco Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Ira A. Allen, asst. surg., is extended five days. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surgeon George H. Richardson, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, for duty. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

The following will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco: Contract Dental Surgeons S. D. Brak, C. E. Lauderdale, Major Henry D. Thomason, surgeon; Captain Joseph C. Relfsnyder, asst. surgeon, and Major F. Hadra, surgeon. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Edmund Barry, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Charles M. Decker, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. James C. Dougherty, now in New York city, will proceed to Alibonito, Porto Rico, for duty to relieve Contract Surg. Harry A. Eberle, for the purpose of enabling him to avail himself of the leave of absence granted. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. F. M. Hartsock, asst. surg., upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

The following named assistant surgeons are honorably discharged as majors, surgeons, U. S. V., only, to take effect June 30, 1901: Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Capt. John S. Kulp, Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, Capt. William F. Lewis, Capt. Paul Shillock, Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Capt. Charles Wilcox, Capt. Henry A. Shaw, 1st Lieut. George W. Mathews. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones and Fred W. Palmer, asst. surgeons, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., where they will report for temporary duty with recruits and casuals at that post to sail for the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan about June 1. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Capt. Charles W. Hack, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport from San Francisco, Cal. (May 22, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surg. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. B. Rochester, Jr., additional paymaster, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief paymaster at San Francisco, Cal. (May 24, D. Cal.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will take station at St. Paul, Minn., to relieve Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E. of the duties temporarily in his charge. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. William E. Craighill, (major 40th Inf.) from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers and from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival in that division of the 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. William B. Ladue, from duty at Fort Totten, Willets Point, New York, to West Point, New York, for duty with Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, to relieve First Lieut. Jas. P. Jervey. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Louis C. Wolf, C. E., now on sick leave at Sheboygan, Wis., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for examination as to his present physical condition. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clinton, Signal Corps, recently appointed from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect as soon after July 1, 1901, as practicable, and to Angel Island, Cal. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

The Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order: Upon relieving Col. H. C. Dunwoody, Chief Signal Officer, from duty in this Department, the Military Governor thanks him for the unremitting zeal and efficiency with which, having found the telegraphic affairs of the Island of Cuba in a state of



complete chaos, he has reorganized, extended and maintained them in a serviceable condition, giving prompt telegraphic service to all parts of the island. (May 30, D. Cuba.)

### 3D CAVALRY.—COL.

The retirement from active service, May 31, 1901, of Col. Henry Jackson, 3d Cav., by operation of law, is announced. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

First Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., is assigned to Troop E, of that regiment and will proceed to join it at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, upon his muster out as Captain, 46th Inf., U. S. V. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at Baracoa, Cuba, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Wright, 5th Inf., will assume command of the detachment, 10th Cav., at that place. (May 21, D. S.)

### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Second Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 7th Cav., is transferred from Troop G to Troop E, of that regiment. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months with permission to visit the United States, is granted Chaplain Samuel H. Bell, 7th Cav. (June 2, H. Q. A.)

### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAS. M. BELL.

Major C. G. Ayres, 8th Cav., having reported, is hereby assigned to Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, relieving Major Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav., who will proceed to Camp R. S. Mackenzie, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and take station thereat. (May 24, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Major Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., relieved. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Major Charles G. Ayres, 8th Cav., is further extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. MCGREGOR.

G. O. S. April 17, 9th Cav., Nueva Caceres, P. I. To enable him to comply with par. 16, S. O. No. 45, A. G. O., Feb. 23, 1901, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of that regiment.

A. B. WELLS, Colonel 1st Cav. G. O. S. April 17th, 9th Cav., Nueva Caceres. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the regiment.

### A. E. WOODSON, Lieut. Col. 9th Cav.

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE. Trumpeter Oscar N. Oden, troop I, 10th Cav., having been tried by a G. C. M., convened at Holguin, Cuba, and found guilty of carelessly wounding with a revolver another soldier, and carrying a revolver in the streets of Holguin, was sentenced "to be confined at hard labor, under charge of the post guard, for five months, and to forfeit \$10.00 of his pay per month for the same period." (May 23, D. Cuba.)

### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 123, May 31, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns 1st Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Jr., to the 11th Cav., is amended so as to assign him to the 4th Cav. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

Major James B. Hickey, 11th Cav., will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Virginia. May 31, H. Q. A.)

H. L. Cole and R. L. Sprague, Co. K, 11th Cav., have been appointed sergeants.

Corp. N. J. Rafferty, Co. E, 11th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. N. WHEELAN.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

Troop C, 12th Cav., Capt. James J. Hornbrook, 12th Cav., commanding, will proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex., for station and instruction in target practice. (May 27, D. T.)

### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 13th Cav., (then 1st Lieutenant 5th Cav.) is extended two months. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Troops H and I, 15th Cav., Major Lewis A. Craig of that regiment, commanding, will march from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on June 3, en route to the National Parks in the State of Cal., and will proceed as far as Madera and march from that point as follows: The Major and Troop H, to the Yosemite National Park, to establish a camp in the vicinity of Wawona, California. Troop I to the Sequoia National Park, to establish a camp within its limits. (May 23, D. Cal.)

### ARTILLERY CORPS.

1st Lieut. Fred W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, will proceed from Fort Screven to Key West Barracks, and report for temporary duty. (June 1, D. E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Art. Corps. (June 3, D. E.)

Electrician Sergeant Robert W. Davis, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort Delaware. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergeant Ernest Dieckhoff, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort Flagler, Washington. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

Corp. F. G. Bither, and P. E. Galloway, 4th Co., A. C., Fort Columbus, have been promoted to Sergeants. Corp. J. Marcelli, 8th Band, has also been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. F. E. Brady, 1st Co., A. C., is detailed Act. Sergt. Major. (Ft. Dade, Fla., May 29.)

Lieut. N. E. Bower, A. C., is detailed Ord. Officer at Fort H. G. Wright. (Ft. Trumbull, May 23.)

Sergt. L. E. Black, 4th Co., A. C., will proceed from Fort St. Philip to Jackson Barracks. (Jackson Barracks, May 23.)

The following named officers will report to Col. William L. Haskin, Artillery Corps, president of the examining board at Havana, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 1st Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 1st Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 2d Lieut. W. P. Stokely, 2d Lieut. U. Birnie, Jr., Artillery Corps. (May 23, D. Cuba.)

Major Sedgewick Pratt, Art. Corps, is detailed for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

Major George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with field artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. L. Hayden, A. C., is assigned to temporary command of 14th Co. C. A., and staff duties at post. (Fort Screven, June 2.)

Such of the U. S. troops at Fort Trumbull and Fort Terry, as can be spared, and the 7th Artillery Band at Fort Adams, will take part in the parade at New London, Conn., on June 17, 1901, in connection with the dedication on that day of the old Nathan Hale School House. (June 5, D. E.)

Capt. W. E. Ellis, A. C., is detailed Ord. and Eng. Officer. (Ft. McHenry, May 30.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Art. Corps. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde is transferred from the 31st Co., Coast Art., to the 16th Battery, Field Art. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George Blakely, Art. Corps, will proceed on or about June 12, 1901, to No. 116 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Missouri, for recruiting duty until Aug. 13, 1901, when he will rejoin his proper station at West Point, New York. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, now on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, will proceed on or about June 12, 1901, to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits until Aug. 23, 1901, when they will rejoin their proper station

at West Point, New York: First Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, Art. Corps; First Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., Art. Corps. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. George L. Byrdoe, 1st Inf., is extended four months. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

2d Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, 2d Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Indianapolis, Indiana, and will rejoin his company at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. SPURGIN.

1st Lieut. James Hanson, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 14th Inf., and will join that regiment. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The leave granted Chaplain Walter Marvine, 5th Inf., is extended two months. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. John C. Finley, 5th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSEY.

Leave for five days, to take effect June 3, 1901, is granted Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Col. Chambers McKibbin, 12th Inf., is relieved from the command of the Department of Texas and will join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 123, June 3, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns 1st Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton to the 14th Inf., is amended so as to assign him to the 18th Inf. (June 6, H. Q. A.)

### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

Leave for two months with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. William Brooke, 15th Inf. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William Brooke, 15th Inf., (recently mustered out as major, 46th Inf.) will proceed to join Co. E, 15th Inf., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. (June 3, H. Q. A.)

### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

1st Lieut. William T. Patten, 17th Inf., is transferred to the 13th Inf. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Major George S. Young, 18th Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and assume command of that post until arrival of his regiment from the Philippine Islands, when he will join it. (May 24, D. Cal.)

### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. William S. Bradford, 17th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect June 30, 1901. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. MCASKEY.

The leave granted Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Companies I and K, 26th Inf., are transferred to the 27th Inf., as Companies I and K of the 3d Battalion of the latter regiment. (S. O. 123, June 1, D. E.)

Co. I and K, 26th Inf., are transferred to the 27th Inf., as Co. I and K of the 3d Battalion of the latter regiment, and will remain on duty at Fort McPherson, until further orders. (S. O. 123, June 1, D. E.)

### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

Capt. E. A. Shuttlesworth, 27th Inf., detailed Q. M., and Commissary. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 1.)

Corp. W. H. Tygert, 27th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Sylvester C. Loring, 27th Inf. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonda, 27th Inf., will join his regiment. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John J. Palmer, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., now on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, will proceed on or about June 12, 1901, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with recruits until Aug. 13, 1901, when he will rejoin his proper station at West Point, New York. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Palmer G. Wood, 28th Inf., is extended two months. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieuts. Joseph I. McMullen and William S. Barrier, 28th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the 15th Cavalry, pending their transfer to that regiment. (May 23, D. Cal.)

### MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet William C. Oates, Jr., 4th Class, U. S. M. A., has been accepted, to take effect May 31, 1901. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Cadet John B. Golden, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., is accepted by the Secretary of War. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: First Sergeant Michael Burke, Co. E, 5th Inf.; Drum Major John Green, 7th Band, Art. Corps; Sergeant Peter Wells, Co. F, 2d Inf. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Battalion Serg. Major Charles H. Doreux, 6 Inf.; Battalion Serg. Major John Sanford, 20th Inf.; Post Q. M. Serg. Thomas Dennis, Fort Wingate, New Mex.; Q. M. Serg. James S. Calvert, 17th Inf.; Serg. James Hearn, 31st Co., Coast Art.; Serg. Joseph Kemp, 6th Co., Coast Art.; Serg. Charles Renard, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Serg. Charles Roth, band, 21st Inf. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major James C. Ord, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Peckskill Military Academy, New York. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William S. Pierce, O. D., Capt. Oduis C. Horney, O. D., and First Lieut. John W. Joyce, O. D., will convene at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for the purpose of determining the final form to be adopted for the rendition of ordnance property returns. The board will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Washington, D. C., thence to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and thence to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

Paragraph 26, S. O. 122, May 25, 1901, H. Q. A., is amended to read as follows: A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at San Juan, Porto Rico, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail—Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico regiment (major, 12th Inf.); Major Soliden A. Day, Art. Corps; Major William E. Almy, Porto Rico Regiment (capt. 5th Cav.); Capt. Euclid B. Frick, assistant surgeon; Contract Surgeon William R. S. George, Capt. Albert C. Blunt, Art. Corps, recorder. (May 29, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to consist of: Lieut. Col. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Capt. L. S. McCormick, Q. M., 7th Cav.; Lieut. C. M. Wesson, 7th Cav., will convene at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, on or about June 1, to examine into the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Thomas P. Cuffe, 7th Cav., for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A. (May 23, D. Cuba.)

### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major Lea Febiger, from the 10th Inf., to the 23d Inf.; Major Henry B. Moon, from the 23d Inf., to the 10th Inf. Major Febiger will join his regiment. (May 31, H. Q. A.)

The transfer of the following named 2d Lieutenants to the Artillery Corps, and their attachment for duty until further orders to companies as indicated is announced: Clarence B. Smith from 5th Inf., rank April 10, 1890, to 60th Co. Coast Art.; Robert F. McMillan from 14th Inf., rank April 10, 1890, to 60th Co. Coast Art.; Godwin Ordway from 3d Cav., rank April 10, 1890, to 61st Co., Coast Art.; Lynn B. Edwards, from 5th Inf., rank Oct. 1, 1890, to 63d Co., Coast Art.; George Deiss from 25th Inf., rank Oct. 1, 1890, to 63d Co., Coast Art.; Harry E. Mitchell, from 14th Inf., rank June 13, 1900, to 63d Co., Coast Art.; Ernest E. Allen from 14th Inf., rank June 13, 1900, to 67th Co., Coast Art.; Pressley K. Brice from 14th Inf., rank June 13, 1900, to 65th Co., Coast Art.; George T. Perkins from 20th Inf., rank June 13, 1900, to 66th Co., Coast Art.; George H. Greene from 14th Inf., rank July 25, 1900, to 65th Co., Coast Art.; Theodore H. Koch from 13th Inf., rank Aug. 3, 1900, to 71st Co., Coast Art.; Raymond W. Briggs from 25th Inf., rank Aug. 31, 1900, to 64th Co., Coast Art. (May 23, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made: Capt. Frank L. Dadds, from the 9th Inf. to the 26th Inf.; Capt. Hugh D. Wise, from the 26th Inf. to the 9th Inf., Co. L. Capt. Dadds will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

### EXAMINATIONS FOR DETAIL TO ORDNANCE DUTY.

In a letter to the Commanding General, Department of Cuba, dated May 22, Asst. Adjutant General H. P. McCain, says: "In order to carry out the provisions of Circular No. 17, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., May 22, 1901, relative to the detail of officers in the Ordnance Department from first lieutenants of the line of the Army, who shall have passed an examination satisfactory to a board of Ordnance Officers an examination will be held in New York city, on Tuesday, September 24, 1901, and steps will be taken for the examination of officers serving at remote points, as follows: You will instruct the eligible officers in your command that such of them as desire this detail shall make application therefor to you through military channels. When such applications are received, if approved by you, you will instruct the applicant to appear before the Acting Ordnance Officer, Department of Cuba, who will conduct the examination. The latter officer will be furnished direct, by the proper authority, sealed packages containing the forms of examination prescribed and the necessary instructions for completing said forms. His only duty will be to forward them in a sealed package direct to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., for transmission to the board of officers to be convened in New York city, September 24, 1901. The officers authorized by you to be examined should appear before the officer charged with their examination on September 24, 1901; should remain until the examination is completed, and then return to their proper stations."

### VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

Leave until the date of muster out of service of his regiment is granted Capt. Lucius E. Polk, 3d Inf., on surgeon's certificate. (June 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Col. Philip H. Ellis, 24th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 23, D. Cal.)

### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers, U. S. Vols., were ordered to report April 1, to Col. William H. Blasee, 13th Inf., president of the board of officers, for examination as to their qualifications for appointment as lieutenants in the Regular Army: Capt. Francis H. Cameron, squad, Philippine Cav., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. James Conway, squad, Philippine Cav., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Boss Reese, squad, Philippine Cav., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Clyde B. Crusen, 27th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 27th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Charles Schneider, 27th Inf., U. S. Vols.; Capt. Smith K. Fitzhugh, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; Capt. Harry A. Heggeman, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols. (S. O. 52, March 25, D. N. L.)

The following named officers, U. S. Vols., will report to Col. William H. Blasee, 13th Inf., president of the board of officers, for examination for appointment as lieutenants in the Regular Army: Capt. James O. Ross, 11th Cav., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hassard, 11th Cav., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Lewis Forster, 11th Cav., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, squad, Philippine Cav., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, squad, Philippine Cav., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Barton, squad, Philippine Cav., U. S. Vols.; Capt. George W. Brandley, 57th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessey, 27th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Carpenter, 27th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 27th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Robert E. Brooks, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; Capt. Harry J. Collins, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Dewitt C. Lyles, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Winfield Harper, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Israel F. Costello, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; 2d Lieut. George K. Wilson, 36th Inf., U. S. Vols.; Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, 31st Inf., U. S. Vols.; Capt. Albert W. Foreman, 31st Inf., U. S. Vols. (April 4, D. N. L.)

### RECRUITING DUTY.

The following named officers, now on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, will proceed on or about June 12, 1901, to the places indicated after their respective names, and report in person to the recruiting officers specified, for recruiting duty until Aug. 23, 1901, when they will rejoin their proper station at West Point, N. Y.: Capt. George F. Hamilton, 10th Cav., to Capt. William B. Homer, Art. Corps, at 2054 Middle street, Portland, Me.; 1st Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Art. Corps, will report to Major William W. McManmon, 6th Inf., at the Phoenix Building, St. Paul, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, Art. Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 18th Inf., at No. 25 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Callan, Art. Corps, will report to Capt. Charles B. Vodge, 1st Inf., at No. 407 West Depot street, Knoxville, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Sarraff, Art. Corps, will report to 1st Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Art. Corps, at No. 514 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, Art. Corps, will report to Capt. John A. Dapray, 32d Inf., at No. 316 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex. (June 4, H. Q. A.)

### TEMPORARY DUTY.

The following officers, now on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, will proceed on or about June 12, 1901, to the posts hereinafter designated, and report in person to the commanding officers thereof for duty with the regiments indicated until Aug. 23, 1901, when they will rejoin their proper station at West Point, N. Y.: Fort Myer, Va., with the 11th Cav.; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; Capt. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., with 11th Cav.; Capt. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Capt. Frank Parker, 15th Cav. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Pope, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. George E. Mitchell, 7th Cav. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 27th Inf.; Capt. Wirt Robinson, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., Art. Corps. Fort McPherson, Ga., with 27th Inf.; Capt. Girard Sartreant, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, Art. Corps. (June 4, H. Q. A.)



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## GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

We do not think that there is any serious difference of opinion between us and Marston Wilcox, whose interesting and instructive letter we publish this week. The pacification of the Philippines, the elevation of its inhabitants to the nearest possible approach to the American ideal of citizenship, and the bestowal upon them of such measure of political control as they are found to be fitted for—these are the ends for the accomplishment of which the civil and military authorities can unite their efforts in cordial co-operation. The distribution of praise or blame is of minor importance, so long as the result is accomplished, but we have not forgotten what followed the premature withdrawal of the South at the close of our Civil War from military control. There is danger that the same mistake may be made in the Philippines. It will be very unfortunate if our native wards should be made the sport of political ambitious and party strife in their novitiate state. Our Army officers have always shown themselves the ablest of pacificators at the close of a war. It was so under Scott in Mexico, it was so at the end of our civil strife, when Grant was justly accorded the title of "the great pacificator." The moment that President Johnson, Stanton, "Thad" Stevens, Charles Sumner and other civilian partisans got in their fine work the trouble began, and we have not yet fully recovered from the consequences of inflicting upon Southern sensibilities wounds that have been slow to heal.

The Army is impartial, as between contending interests; it has no political ends to serve; it is thorough in its administration and it is able to furnish to the Philippines the best government possible while the islands are in a state of tutelage. Still we are glad to observe that a late despatch from Manila reports General Chaffee as saying that, while he was not sure of the Orientals' general capacity for self-government, he favored the establishment at the earliest practicable moment of civil control. The despatch says: "He was full of sympathy for the commission's plans for native education and business advancement, because the United States interests and native interests lie in the same line. It seems certain that under a plain division of the civil and military authority Judge Taft and General Chaffee will collaborate admirably." This is the proper course for our military authorities to take, for they should not be under the suspicion of desiring to unduly extend the scope of their military control over civil affairs. Though we believe that military control is still the best for the Philippines, we are conscious that there is an unreasonable civilian jealousy of it, and it seems to us that what Mr. Wilcox says indicates that he is not altogether free from this.

The problem of governing colonies is a new one for us. There are possibilities of serious mal-administration and great corruption, in making the Philippines the prey of ambitious office seekers who are not subjected to the rigorous administrative discipline which makes Army government so effective. See what has been accomplished under Army administration in Cuba. A similar work can be accomplished in the Philippines, but we do not believe that it will be accomplished under civilian direction.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

We published in our last issue a report from Washington to the effect that Captain Crozier's name was being mentioned very prominently in connection with his appointment to succeed General Buffington as Chief of Ordnance, when the latter retires from active service by operation of law, next autumn. In view, however, of Section 26 of the Army Reorganization Act, February 2, 1901, it is questioned whether this appointment can be made. The section mentioned, as far as applicable to the present case, reads as follows: "That when vacancies shall occur in the position of chief of any staff corps or department, the President may appoint to such vacancies, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers of the Army at large not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall hold office for terms of four years. When a vacancy in the position of chief of any staff corps or department is filled by the appointment of an officer below the rank now provided by law for said office, said chief shall, while so serving, have the same rank, pay and allowances now provided for the chief of such corps or department. And any officer now holding office in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a staff corps or department and shall subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief: Provided, That so long as there remain in service officers of any staff corps or department holding permanent appointments, the chief of such staff corps or department shall be selected from the officers so remaining therein."

It will be observed that the President, under the law,

is limited to the selection, from the Army at large, of an officer not below the rank of lieutenant colonel. It is claimed that while the proviso restricts the general rule of selection of officers of the Army at large to officers remaining in service in a staff corps, holding permanent appointments therein, the general rule confining the selection to officers not below the rank of lieutenant colonel is not affected thereby, it being a well-established rule of construction that the office of a proviso is to except the clause covered by it from the general provisions of the statute. It is held, therefore, that Captain Crozier's present rank excludes him from consideration, when the vacancy of Chief of Ordnance is to be filled, by reason of his not having the rank required by the general rule laid down in the act. If this were the correct interpretation of this act, the officers of the Ordnance Corps now eligible to selection would be the following whose names are given in the order of seniority, with the date of retirement following: Colonels—Alfred Mordecai, June 30, 1904; Joseph P. Farley, March 2, 1903; Lawrence S. Babbitt, February 18, 1903; William A. Marye, April 21, 1904; Lieut. Colonels—Isaac Arnold, Jr., March 20, 1904; John R. McGinness, Sept. 17, 1904; Frank H. Phipps, Aug. 9, 1907; James W. Reilly, Aug. 2, 1903; John A. Kress, Nov. 4, 1903. General Buffington retires Nov. 22, 1901. If the order of seniority is observed there will be another vacancy July 30, 1904, when McGinness will succeed Mordecai, to be followed Sept. 17, 1904, by Phipps who will remain on the active list until August 9, 1907, stalling the promotion of all of the officers below him down to Major John Greer, who retires November 9, 1908. Blunt will retire September 29, 1914, to make way for Birnie, who would be succeeded by Mitcham and he by Borup, whose retirement June 18, 1918, would make way for Crozier, who would continue until his retirement February 19, 1919. Of course this calculation assumes many things which never happen, such as a continuance of all of the officers named in the Army on the active list and their promotion by seniority.

What will happen immediately is a refusal of the War Department to accept the interpretation of the law which would limit its selection for a Chief of Ordnance to the lieutenant colonels of the Ordnance Department. If, moreover, the first part of the section quoted above is read carefully it will be observed that at the end of the fourth line appear the words "officers of the Army at large, not below the rank of lieutenant colonel." This means, according to the War Department, officers who may in the future be taken from the Army at large, and does not apply to any officer appointed from the department in which the vacancy occurs. At the end of the section after the word "provided," appears a saving clause for the appointment of any officers of a staff department to be chief of that department. There is no mention of rank and the War Department holds that it is in the power of the President to select a second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, for instance, if he pleases, and make him chief of the corps.

The fact of the matter is, however, that the important question involved in this discussion has not yet actually been decided, and there is nothing definite relative to the appointment of any officer to fill the vacancy which is to occur at the head of the Ordnance Department. The friends of Alfred Mordecai, J. P. Farley, Frank H. Phipps, James W. Reilly and others are being heard from, and a strong fight over the filling of the vacancy in the position of Chief of Ordnance may be looked for next autumn.

During the past seven years there have been ten casualties in the Ordnance Department, aside from the retirements for age. Stuart and Peck were killed, one by the bursting of a gun, the other by a powder-mill explosion; Parker, Comly, Morrison and Ayres have died; Lyon, resigned, and Bryant, Dutton and Whipple have retired voluntarily. The dates of retirement of Ordnance officers, below the rank of lieutenant colonel, from age are as follows:

1903, Varney, April 5; 1906, Butler, Jan. 23; Pitman, Nov. 12; 1907, Shaler, May 23; Smith, Dec. 29; 1908, Greer, Nov. 9; 1909, Heath, June 13; Lyle, Jan. 21; 1910, Whipple, Sept. 28; Russell, Dec. 24; 1911, Taylor, Aug. 31; 1912, Rockwell, Sept. 6; 1913, Baker, Oct. 29; 1914, Blunt, Sept. 29; McNutt, July 25; 1915, Birnie, Apr. 5; Bruff, Oct. 14; Clark, April 29; 1917, Mitcham, July 25; Gordon, May 7; 1918, Borup, June 18; 1919, Crozier, Feb. 19; Hobbs, April 16; 1920, Gibson, June 20; 1921, Benet, July 16; 1924, Dunn, Oct. 12; Thompson, Dec. 31; 1925, Lissak, Feb. 5; 1926, Babbitt, July 26; 1928, Peirce, May 16; 1929, Wheeler, May 3; Burr, Dec. 3; 1930, Horney, Sept. 18; Fuller, March 5; Jamieson, Nov. 3; 1931, Montgomery, July 21; 1932, Dickson, Sept. 17; 1933, Ruggles, March 18; Hoffer, Nov. 12; Morton, April 12; Williams, December; Hof, December; King, Nov. 5; Ames, October; 1934, Joyes, April; Rice, January; 1936, O'Hern, March; 1937, Stout, January; 1938, Techappat, August.

## PENALTIES FOR CADETS.

Apropos of the recent disturbances at the Military Academy and the punishment awarded the offenders, a graduate of the Academy, in a letter to the editor, suggests that turning a cadet back to the next class is, according to his observation, a most unequal, unfair and uncertain sort of penalty. It is, he says, unequal and uncertain in that it is impossible to determine at the

time whether it is, in the long run, to be a punishment or a reward. Two cadets were turned back to the class to which our correspondent belonged for breaches of discipline. They were graduated Nos. 2 and 3 in that class, went into the Engineers, and attained the rank of captain ahead of all the members of their former class except two. If they had remained in their original class, they would probably not have been graduated as high as they did in the class with which they entered, not having had in that class the advantage of going over a part of the course a second time, and probably would not have gotten into the Engineers. Was their penalty a punishment or reward?

Our correspondent further suggests that the punishment is unfair to the cadets of the class to which the offender is turned back. It is like sentencing a Cavalry officer to be transferred to the Infantry, with the same or higher rank, which would punish every Infantry officer below the officer transferred. The object for which a cadet studies and tries to be good is to attain class standing, and turning back a cadet proficient in studies, one that has already gone over a part of the course, manifestly gives him an advantage over others. Our correspondent was set back five files in class standing by men turned back to the class for breaches of discipline.

But when turning a cadet back happens to be a punishment instead of a reward, it is cruel and unfair to him; for it punishes the man and officer, to the day of his death, for the offense of the youth and cadet. Unless he graduates high enough to go into the Engineers, it puts him behind every man of his original class in the line, where he must, probably, lag the rest of his life.

It would seem that if the cadet's offense is not of such a nature as to make it reasonably sure that he is not fit to become an officer of the Army, and, therefore, that he should be dismissed, some form of temporary punishment ought to be found to fit the crime; some punishment that would punish only the offender, and not punish him to the end of his natural life.

No punishment can be devised better than "extra tours." All cadets hate them, and they can be given from a half-hour to four hours a day, and for one day or to the end of the cadet's service at the Academy. Confinement either to prison or to his room should never be imposed upon a cadet, especially during the winter months; and it ought to be reported against by the surgeon at the Academy. Nothing should be deliberately done to compel or encourage cadets to lie on their beds, or stay idle in their rooms, during recreation hours. If they be deprived of the privilege of exercise in the post and the gymnasium for punishment, they ought to be given some compulsory exercise in lieu thereof.

## OUR ARMY IN CHINA.

The return of General Chaffee to Manila this week marks the end of America's first venture as a military ally of European countries. If any Americans were apprehensive, at first, as to the ability of our troops to make a good showing in the comparisons which would inevitably be made between the armies of the different countries, they will now have to admit that their fears were groundless and that the soldiers of the Republic have acquitted themselves in a manner which is not only entirely satisfactory to their mother country but which has increased respect for us among all the nations whose armed representatives came into contact with ours.

The recent campaign in China has been without a parallel in history, in that it has been the first international school of war. It is as if the nations of Christendom had arranged to hold a great military tourney in which their troops should be represented, from which each could draw valuable lessons in strategy and tactics, and in which the difficult questions of equipment, transportation and commissariat should receive more intelligent treatment through the comparison of methods. Experienced commanders and trained soldiery took part in this great tournament and every element entered into it that was needed to make it a practical school. More winnowing of the useless and the non-essential will result from this coming together of the allied forces than would have come from decades of ordinary bookish interchange of ideas. In previous campaigns official reports of officers have been interesting only as they related what their forces did, but in this Chinese expedition what other armies did and their comparative inferiority or superiority in campaigning methods and styles of fighting have been as instructive to each nation as the record of the achievements of its own troops.

As was to be expected, no individual force carried off all the honors. Some troops excelled in one particular, others in others, until a force representing the best of all would have been a composite in which each nation would have figured more or less conspicuously. For example, the great fighting ability of the Americans was offset by what the foreigners thought a certain slouchiness in dress and loose discipline, as judged by European standards, and so the debit and credit sides of the ledger might have been made up for each nation's representatives.

This great school of war happily gave each country the opportunity to show its qualities both in the field and in the peaceful administration of conquered provinces. Side by side, in Peking, soldiers under half a dozen banners did police duty for months, while their officers sat in the council halls and dispensed justice. In this second and subsidiary character the American fighting



man again made a record of excellence, which is becoming more pronounced as the histories of the China expedition, hastily prepared as these first ones are, group in comparison the work of the different detachments. It must not be forgotten that the action of the Americans had much to do with animating the European soldiers with a better feeling toward the Chinese after the taking of Peking. As soon as the American commander reached Peking he issued an order pointing out that looting, rapine, pillage and wanton destruction of property, which had been practically unrestrained, are forbidden by the American Federal Government, and announcing that no officer or soldier could acquire a valid title to property taken from the enemy till after it had been turned over to the proper supply department and duly issued or sold. The effect of this order, which came in the midst, as it were, of a saturnalia of wantonness, was to give the European officers a new standard by which to regulate the actions of their men, for it was manifestly impossible for the general practice of rapine to prevail while one nation sternly forbade it. The rule must have been either license or restraint, and there could be no mincing of matters after the American commander had issued his proclamation.

Thus closes a chapter in our military history of which every American can well be proud and on which the Army and Navy may well felicitate themselves. Thrown suddenly into rivalry with Powers whose trade had long been war, as Disraeli once sarcastically said, our soldiers and sailors have lived up to every requirement demanded by the dictates of humanity and the traditions of the Republic. Our men, instead of being corrupted by contact with soldiers in whom there is a lighter feeling of personal responsibility than obtains with our men in the ranks, have been an example for good, and if there was a heaven working toward a higher estimate of our duties in China, that heaven was supplied by our forces in larger measure than by any other nation. Close behind us have been Great Britain, though handicapped as she has been by the war in South Africa, and the "Yankees of the Orient," the alert and soldierly Japanese. To precede such worthy fighters is certainly an honor, and that that honor is ours we do not think will be denied by the official representatives of those two countries. That we could have accomplished all this without our experience in the Philippines and without the islands for a convenient base, is open to question, but there is no doubt that the record we have made in China, from a military standpoint has in no wise disappointed the hopes of those who since 1898 have believed that in becoming a world power we should be able to hold our own with the best nations on the globe.

#### MILITARY CENSORSHIP.

"The Manila Censorship" is the theme of a discourse by Harold Martin in the "Forum" for June. Mr. Martin's general complaint is that the censorship was not only arbitrary but unreasoning; that it gave no proper heed to the necessities of newspaper correspondence, and its purpose was "to prevent the people of the United States from being informed of what was happening in the islands; its keynotes being partisan politics and military pride." "During the year and a half of which I write," says Mr. Martin, "there was never a time when the news which the censor stopped from going to the United States was not known to all the insurgent Filipinos in Manila, who were in communication with those in the field. How could this be known, and is not the other statements of this article fairly tested by this loose assertion? We are further told that no reputable correspondent wished to send out information which would inform the enemy of our plans, but who were the best judges as to this, the correspondents or the military authorities? There would appear to be more reason in the complaint that the censors left correspondents in ignorance as to what could and could not be sent, suppressing "anything they saw fit, without precedent or reason, and without explanation, and that they took no pains to accommodate themselves in vying despatches to the necessities of newspaper haste."

"The military authorities failed to realize that the fact of arbitrarily imposing a restriction on the free use of such an important feature of modern life as telegraphic communication carried with it an obligation to the general public to facilitate the use of the cable under the restrictions enforced." Certainly the censor went entirely beyond his right if he interfered with the transmission of a message containing a mere expression of opinion as to the character of the censorship, and he was properly overruled, and relieved from duty, by General MacArthur, who permitted the message to go forward. This statement that the censor was in this instance overruled is an obvious contradiction of the one following later on that when an appeal was taken from the decision of the censor the commanding general "always sustained his subordinate." Mr. Martin's statements are evidently to be taken with due allowance, for he is apparently seeking to make out a case against a system of interference with newspaper freedom, which would, under any circumstances, excite journalistic hostility. At the same time it should be remembered that there is no military function that requires a greater exercise of tact and good sense than the censorship.

Its natural effect is to arouse newspaper hostility toward the Army, which suffers too much already from adverse public criticism, and its restrictions should not go one step beyond the absolute requirements of military secrecy. To pass judgment on the propriety, or even

the truthfulness, of a correspondent's despatches is not the office of the censor, except so far as this is necessary from the point of view of military prudence as to giving information to the enemy.

The first step toward inaugurating a new branch of the training system for the Navy at Port Royal, S. C., is in contemplation by the assignment of the converted yacht *Wasp* to that station as a training ship. It will be used for training landsmen for the cruising ships of the Service, in continuation of the experience gained by the U. S. S. *Hartford*, which has been so brilliantly successful under the instructions of the Bureau of Navigation. It is the intention of the bureau to enlist landsmen, so far as may be found practicable, from the interior of the States bordering the Atlantic Ocean, and in that way eliminate as far as possible the "longshore" element from our enlisted men. This professional seafaring element has given not a little trouble for many years past, and it has only been discovered within the last three years what excellent material has been neglected from the so-called country districts. The morale of the yeoman class is found to be superior to the waterside class, and the sailors graduated from those up-country landsmen have made a nucleus of obedient, sober and zealous enlisted men upon which the Navy Department has begun to depend for its future enlisted personnel. At present the Bureau of Navigation is enlisting men from the extreme Western States, and has received favorable reports from men whose enlistments were made in Colorado, Illinois, Utah and other points far removed from salt water. The underlying intention in the scheme consists in the design to make the naval personnel more homogeneous and national than it has ever been in the past, and in furtherance of this idea the field of enlistments will probably take a still wider range in the future. In carrying out this excellent system careful attention is being paid to the creation of a State esprit among the enlisted men, to the end that the spirit of competition may become a factor in efficiency and drills. Up to the present time the full intentions of the Department have not been carried out as originally contemplated, but it is the hope of those officials interested in the matter that the next two or three years may see the system here indicated brought to perfection with results to the Service difficult of estimation.

The cadets dismissed from the Military Academy will enter the service of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad as sub-engineers under Major John A. Harman, a graduate of the Academy and late lieutenant, 6th U. S. Cav., who served with Gen. S. S. Sumner, U. S. A., as a staff officer during the war with Spain. To judge from interviews published in the dailies, these young men are still disposed to argue the question of their right to have plebes. Some of the young men appear to have taken advantage of the privilege they thought they had to correct younger cadets who assumed unsoldierly attitudes, to compel them to assume unnatural and constrained positions equally unsoldierly. Surprise is expressed that one of the young men dismissed should allow himself to be drawn into the conspiracy against order. Of the others, less was expected. The appearance in the New York "Sun" of a letter from a cadet attacking the Superintendent has excited much indignation at West Point, and if the name of the writer could be ascertained he would have several bad quarters of an hour. The assertion that the Superintendent entered into an agreement with cadets authorizing them to break an act of Congress answers itself. "All is quiet on the Potomac" now, and it is believed that, the storm having expended its force, tranquility will reign at the Military Academy. It is expected that the present Board of Visitors, presided over by Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., will have something to say on the subject of Academy discipline. In this connection General Schofield's experience as Superintendent of the Academy will be of service. A cadet of the Naval Academy, Calvin Joy Cressey, of California, a member of the Fourth Class, was dismissed by the Acting Secretary of the Navy on June 5 for hazing. He was discovered making another cadet stand on his head, was tried on Monday, the papers were transmitted to Washington on Tuesday and he was dismissed Wednesday. Two additional cadets have been dismissed from the Military Academy, but not for hazing. They invited each other to dinner, obtained leave on the plea that they were to meet and dine with intimate friends, and were then discovered at the bar of a drinking saloon. They were Cadets Stephen B. Vernon, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Charles S. Perry, of Iowa, both of the Second Class.

The success attending General Sternberg's establishment of a hospital for consumptives at Fort Bayard, N. M., is the theme of comment by the medical journals. Of the 149 patients at this hospital, 64 of whom are soldiers, a majority show marked improvement. Several have sufficiently recovered to return to duty. Fresh air, and plenty of it, is deemed the first essential in the treatment, with brisk walks in the invigorating atmosphere, plenty of sunshine, and nutritious food. For patients not able to walk about there is a solarium or "sun-parlor." The latest theory concerning consumption is that it is not a hereditary disease but is communicated by infection from the dried sputa of the sick. If proper care is taken to prevent the sputa from getting astray, the disease is not transmitted. A marked decrease in the spread of the disorder is shown in the vital statistics of the City of New York, owing to the application during the past few years of this theory. Paper cups or old cloths are furnished, in which the sputum is discharged, and burned so that the spread of the disorder is checked. The sputa are innocuous so long as they are moist, but scattered promiscuously, as they so often are, they dry up and are set afloat in the atmosphere, to carry death in their train.

A report from the Bureau of Navigation announces that 1,024 steam and sail vessels of 359,789 gross tons were built in the United States and officially registered in the eleven months preceding June 1. Of these, 640 were built along the Atlantic and Gulf, 135 on the Pacific Coast, 93 on the Great Lakes and 156 on Western rivers. The number of wooden vessels continues to be far greater than those of steel, although the total includes fourteen steel sailing vessels and ninety-one steel steamers. The gross tonnage is about 30 per cent. more than that of the same period last year. During the month just closed 143 vessels of 49,657 tons were built.

#### MEMORIAL DAY PARADE, NEW YORK CITY.

Both the Regular and State forces made a very handsome showing in the parade in Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York City, on Memorial Day, when they turned out as escort to the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. In Manhattan the troops were reviewed at the Worth Monument by Governor Odell, and among those who were at the reviewing point with the Governor were Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N.; Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. A.; Gen. F. V. Greene, U. S. V., and Major A. B. Gardiner, U. S. A.

The Old Guard, Major S. Ellis Briggs commanding, were the special escort to Governor Odell, and made their usual impressive appearance.

After an advance guard of police, beautifully mounted, to clear the line of march, came the Regular forces. The first of these was a battalion of the Artillery Corps, in command of Major E. R. Hills, and made up of the 49th, 83d, 85th and 86th Cos., Coast Artillery, with the 8th Band of the Artillery Corps. Lieut. R. E. Longan, 11th Inf., and Asst. Surg. A. W. Williams comprised the staff of Major Hills. Next followed a Naval Brigade, in command of Lieut. Comdr. A. O. Baker, U. S. N., executive officer of the Massachusetts, and composed of marines and bluejackets. The following officers were on the staff of Lieut. Comdr. Baker, Brigade Adjutant Lieut. Harry George, U. S. N.; Quartermaster Lieut. G. R. Salisbury, U. S. N.; Commissary Paymaster W. J. Little, U. S. N.; Medical Officer P. A. Surgeon F. L. Pleadwell, U. S. N., and Signal Officer Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, U. S. N. First came the battalion of marines, commanded by Major C. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C., followed by a battalion of bluejackets from the Kearsarge, Lieut. J. M. Poyer commanding; a battalion from the Massachusetts, Lieut. C. F. Hughes. While all these troops made an excellent appearance, the bluejackets, who are not supposed to be experts at keeping alignments, are deserving of special praise for their showing.

After the Regular forces came the State troops, headed by Major General Chas. F. Roe, with Squadron A, in command of Major Bridgman, as escort. The General rode his horse like a veteran cavalryman, and more than once gave evidence of his skill in controlling his mount, which at times got obstinate. Squadron A made a highly creditable appearance, as did, in fact, all the paraders.

Next followed General McCoskey Butt, 1st Brigade, and staff, all finely mounted, and escorted by a portion of the First Signal Corps. Among those on the General's staff were Lieutenant Colonel Clark, Majors Parsons, Schieffelin, Varnum, Lambert and Keech. The staff rode well and kept an excellent alignment. Then came the 22d Regiment, Colonel Bartlett with eleven commands of twelve files; the 9th, Colonel Morris, with eleven commands of sixteen files; the 12th, Colonel Dyer, with sixteen commands of sixteen files, and the First Battery, Captain Wendel. The latter rode his high school horse, which kept time to the music as the captain passed in review, to the delight of the multitude. The horse also came to a dead stop in front of the Governor, and the result was a loss of distance from the preceding command and a crowding on to the 5th Brigade. The distance was later recovered.

The 5th Brigade, in command of the veteran, General George Moore Smith, passed next, the General being on a fine looking mount. Among those on his staff were Lieutenant Colonel O'Donohue, Lieutenant Colonel Jarvis, Majors Abel, Washburn and Fisher, and Captains Townsend and Hegeman. A portion of the First Signal Corps furnished the escort. The troops followed in this order: Seventh Regiment, Colonel Appleton, twenty commands of twenty files; 69th, Colonel Duffy, ten commands of sixteen files, and the 71st, Colonel Bates, twelve commands of sixteen files. The 2d Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson, brought up the rear of the 5th Brigade, and following it came the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, under Commander Franklin. The various posts of the Grand Army next filed by, with Grand Marshal Charles Brickwedel at their head. Some of the older veterans were in carriages.

There was a lack of uniformity in a number of details in the conduct of the parade, which it is hoped will be corrected in the future. The review proper ended after the salute was tendered the Governor at the reviewing point. The orders stated that the parade would be dismissed at Washington Square. General Roe had wheeled out of the column at this point to see the troops pass. When the 1st Brigade came along, General Roe was given a marching salute, and neither General Butt nor any of the commanding officers of his brigade wheeled out of the column. When the 5th Brigade arrived near the point of dismissal, General Smith and staff wheeled out and took position on the right of General Roe. According to this move, if correct, all other commanding officers of the brigade and bands should have followed suit, but did not, and General Butt was correct in not wheeling out of the column. The orders for the parade prescribed full dress uniform, which does not include overcoats. The 7th appeared with overcoats, wearing the full dress underneath. In the Army when overcoats are worn fatigue uniform is prescribed. Squadron A, as escort to General Roe, it is held, should have remained with him, at least until after the last body of State troops had passed, instead of returning to its armory as soon as the end of the parade route was reached.

In the parade in Brooklyn the Regular troops comprised the 5th Band, Artillery Corps; 11th Battery, Field Art.; 51st Co., Coast Art.; 84th Co., Coast Art., in command of Major A. W. Vodge, U. S. A., and sailors and marines from the Alabama, organized with the following officers: Lieut. Comdr. Chas. J. Badger, in command; Staff P. A. Surg. W. M. Wheeler, Ensign W. M. Hunt, Pay Clerk, L. W. Sanders.

First Co. Bluejackets, Lieut. L. J. Clark, Naval Cadet C. P. Snyder.

Second Co., Lieut. S. S. Robinson.

Third Co., Lieut. C. T. Jewell.

Fourth Co., Lieut. T. G. Dewey, Carpenter C. S. Taylor.

Marine Company, Capt. L. J. Magill, U. S. M. C.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Fay, U. S. M. C.

Following was the 2d Brigade of the National Guard: Gen. Jas. McLeer, who was escorted by the 2d Signal Corps, Captain Baldwin. Then followed the 47th Regiment, Colonel Eddy; 13th, Colonel Austen; 23d, Colonel Barnes; 14th, Colonel Kline; 3d Battery, Captain Rasquin; Troop C, Captain Deboise. The 2d Battalion of Naval Militia brought up the rear of the State forces. Then followed veterans of the Grand Army and other parading bodies of schools, etc. The column was reviewed at the Plaza at Prospect Park by Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn.



## OPENING OF THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The Naval War College was formally opened at Newport, R. I., on June 3, for the session of 1901, the opening address being made by the Hon. Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Capt. J. J. Hunker, U. S. N., in command of the Naval Training Station, paraded on the wharf the Marine Band and a battalion of naval apprentices, that presented arms as the Secretary and his party landed from the Dolphin. The Secretary was met by Capt. French E. Chadwick, the president of the college. The opening exercises were held in the east lecture room of the college, which was filled with members of the class, naval officers, distinguished visitors and many of the cottagers, including several ladies. Among those present was Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

The exercises were opened by Captain Chadwick, who welcomed to the college the Assistant Secretary and the Admiral. Mr. Hackett was then introduced, and read his address, which in part follows:

"I can assure you that the Secretary of the Navy and those associated with him note with increasing satisfaction all that your faithful labor is accomplishing at the War College. The enterprise is now well beyond the stage of experiment. Its friends can have no fears for the future.

"To the founder and constant helper of the War College, Rear Admiral Stephen Bleeker Luce, we extend a tribute of praise and sincere thanks. We persuade ourselves that Time likes to deal gently with him, so that the War College may still look for counsel to its Nestor during many a year to come.

"The people are alive to what you are doing here. They are well aware how much to them your work signifies of protection and security. They recognize the fact that it is for them that the War College opens its doors to annual classes; for them that the trained mind is still further disciplined, made more alert, more resourceful, more familiar with the conditions and problems of actual war.

"We are safe in saying of the naval officer of the present period that he must know more things, and know them accurately, too, than was ever demanded of him who trod the quarterdeck half a century ago. New problems present themselves for solution, and some of the graver ones you deal with here at the War College.

"In prescribing a plan in the nature of a curriculum the College has kept in view one cardinal proposition: Success in war lies in preparation. Being ready signifies something beyond the ability to get your ships, guns and men at the place you want them, the very hour you want them. It means the presence on board of a master mind, that knows how to use this force to the highest advantage—the one man who can get out of it the greatest power wherewith to defeat and crush the enemy. Only let us be prepared, the world takes notice, and here we get one of the very few conditions upon which a government can rely for conserving peace.

"The Navy, a body of highly trained officers, is, it cannot too earnestly be declared, sincere in hoping that a state of peace may long continue. It is doubtful if the Service contains a single individual of the right spirit who does not stand ready to approve of any well considered plan which promises to render the possibility of war more and more remote. But we perfectly comprehend of what vital moment it is that every other Power be impressed at all times with a wholesome dread of having the United States for an enemy. To this end, peace-loving as we are, we have announced it to be our settled policy to maintain a powerfully equipped Navy.

"The people mean that in ships and guns the United States shall hold its rightful position. They never will tolerate that our sea-going force shall fall into an inferior rank among the navies of the world. The largest measure of safety, they firmly believe, rests with that country whose naval authorities can put the better brain upon the bridge.

"Holding this high purpose in view, you assemble here that you may engage in the task of educating yourselves; for this is a college without professor or text book. All are students. You are to learn something of naval tactics and naval strategy. You will listen to lectures upon naval history, upon international law and like topics; some of you will prepare and read papers dealing with naval campaigns; you will point out and discuss the causes of success or failure attending the naval operations of our own and of other Powers.

"But the unique feature of the course is what is known as 'the war game.' Here one finds out, empirically, into what sort of a situation he is likely to be precipitated in the event that war shall suddenly come upon us. It sets a man to thinking what he had better do about it. When an officer goes away at the end of the course, he carries with him a new stock of ideas. Later, upon taking command of a ship, there would seem to be no reason why he may not improve the opportunity to impart some of these ideas to junior officers. In this way the influence of the Naval War College may be exerted in numerous directions.

"The sinking of Cervera's fleet was not the execution of a plan suddenly inspired. On the contrary, that memorable July forenoon saw wrought out that which, in its beginnings, at least, was rehearsed, so to speak, in these very halls. An incident that occurred not long after the close of the war serves to illustrate my meaning. Rear Admiral Sampson, happening to be here, saw suspended on the wall a large chart of the Cuban coast. It bore certain marks that denoted the movements of war vessels. The Admiral took it to be a chart that had recently been prepared for the purpose of illustrating certain features of the Spanish War. It turned out, as a matter of fact, that he was looking at a working model that had been put to use two years before the war in the study of an imaginary campaign against Spain.

"So, too, the contingency of scouting in the West Indian waters during supposed hostilities with Spain had not been neglected. For the purpose two rooms were occupied. An officer in each room represented a contending force. Each started with a like knowledge of the number, character, and the assumed disposition of the ships of the other. Each did the best he could to fix the whereabouts of his opponent. On a signal, work was stopped and the officers compared results. It is told of one accomplished commander, whose ship did invaluable service as a scout on the Cuban coast, that while thus engaged he found the work strangely familiar, and said of it, 'Why, it seems as though I am sure later on to hear Taylor's bell.'

"Another illustration of the benefits of the instruction here will, I think, interest you. You will recall the fact that during the Spanish War Rear Admiral Remy

served on board the Lancaster, a station ship at Key West. The Admiral was the center of communication between the Navy Department and our fleet in the West Indies. How well he performed that duty you need not be told. An officer of Admiral Remy's staff is quoted as having said of the work in the Admiral's office, that it 'was exactly like the work during one of the War College war games, and that no study could have better fitted one for the real thing.'

"Were nothing else to be gained from a season spent at the college, the participant in the game of war grows accustomed to approach a problem in maneuvers or strategy with some degree of confidence. He gains here, as he could nowhere else gain, a familiarity with many of the conditions of actual conflict. In other words, an emergency does not overwhelm him with surprise. More than this, the experience affords him an insight into what nine times out of ten the enemy is likely to do.

"We may go a step further, and say that it is among the possibilities that some daring mind, kindled here with ambition to surpass his fellows, may one day conceive of an original idea in naval tactics the realization of which will give to his country a tremendous advantage.

"The United States, in enlarging its borders and taking to itself foreign possessions, has indeed assumed a grave responsibility. To the Navy is largely due their acquisition. Upon the people of these distant islands we are conferring the blessings of good government. For their protection and welfare we shall continue to look, in a large measure, to the Navy. Nor shall we be disappointed.

"Never before in time of peace has there been held out to officers of the United States Navy opportunities so inviting to do good and lasting service to their country.

"Let the standard of the Naval War College be maintained. Then, when war comes and the people turn to their Navy, it will be with perfect confidence that its deeds shall deserve well of the Republic."

At the close of the address the college was inspected by the guests present, and an informal reception held in honor of the Assistant Secretary. Following this Captain and Mrs. Chadwick entertained at luncheon. Mr. Hackett left for Washington on an afternoon train and the Dolphin sailed for New York in the afternoon.

On June 4 Captain Chadwick made his opening address, giving an explanation of the course, followed by an explanation of the war games by Lieutenant Commander Rush. The week was devoted to committee work and war games and two lectures on "Strategy" by Captain Mahan, which were read by a member of the staff.

The staff of the college this summer is as follows: Capt. F. E. Chadwick, president; Comdr. J. B. Murdoch, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Rush, Lieut. W. McC. Little, Lieut. J. M. Ellicott, Lieut. J. V. Chase and Major H. T. Haynes, M. C.

Two new and interesting features of the work of the college will be carried out in a practical way in conjunction with the North Atlantic Squadron. One is the establishment of a temporary war base of supplies on some island in the vicinity of Newport, probably Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket. The ships will take possession of the island and proceed to land marines, seamen, guns, ammunition and stores, and erect the necessary fortifications as well as mine the adjacent harbor. The effort of the squadron's officers and men will be toward doing this work in the quickest possible time.

The other feature contemplates a chase of one squadron by another and stronger division of ships and the entrance of the first into an unprotected harbor, which the smaller squadron must put in a state of defense before its pursuers arrive. This calls for the protection of the harbor by portable explosive mines, which the ships of the squadron seeking refuge must drop while they are under way. The idea is to so dispose of these mines that the pursuing ships will encounter them, which in actual warfare would mean the destruction of the vessels. In this war play dummy mines will be used, and any pursuing vessel encountering one of them must confess the fact and consider itself put out of action.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Gaelic, June 14; Hong Kong Maru, June 22; China, June 29; Doric, July 9; Nippon Maru, July 17; Coptic, Aug. 2; American Maru, Aug. 10, and City of Peking, Aug. 17. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco on the following dates for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney: Sonoma, May 29; Ventura, June 19; Sierra, July 10, and Sonoma, July 31.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of Japan, June 17; Empress of China, July 8, and Empress of India, July 29. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Miowera, June 28; Aorangi, July 26.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Olympia, June 6; Tacoma, June 27; Glenogle, July 6; Duke of Fife, July 18.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, with the New York, has been instructed to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the commemorative monument to Commodore Perry at Yokohama in July. The occasion will be one of international interest, and the preparations which have been made by the Japanese Government will serve to emphasize the friendship existing between the two nations.

The Wisconsin has sailed from San Francisco for the Bremerton dockyard, where she will be painted and otherwise prepared for going into commission some time in July or August.

The latest reports by cable from Rear Admiral Remy indicate that the cruise of the Brooklyn has been extended to Wellington, New Zealand, where an American man-of-war is an extreme rarity and is sure to be the signal for overwhelming hospitality. No date has yet been set for the departure of the Brooklyn from Australian waters.

The U. S. steam collier Alexander, en route for our new coaling station at Pichilique, Mexico, has arrived at Montevideo with all well on board, and is reported as having sailed for Valparaiso, Chili. Private advices from the Alexander are to the effect that this vessel is one of the most efficient and economical of the naval colliers, and it is quite probable that this voyage will be succeeded by several with the same destination.

The intended construction of a coaling station of the

first class at Sangley Point, Manila Bay, should enable our vessels to fill their bunkers in safety and with far more celerity than is at present possible. It is the intention of the Bureau of Equipment that this coaling station shall be the most extensive of any under control of the Navy Department. It will be able to store 50,000 tons of bituminous coal, and will be equipped with all the coal-handling appliances which experience has shown to be necessary for economical work. Sangley Point is well inside the famed bay, and within easy communication with Manila and the present dockyard at Cavite.

The final trials of the battleship Wisconsin and the torpedo boat Stockton have been authorized by the Navy Department and will take place about the 18th of this month. Captain Brownson, commanding the battleship Alabama, visited the Navy Department June 5, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of his ship. He says the vessel will be ready in a few days for the spring cruise along the coast of New England.

The Navy Department is considering an extensive overhauling of the hospital ship Supply, with the view of making that vessel an unusually efficient station ship at Guam. Extensive quarters will be provided for the Governor of the island and his staff, with the expectation that the entire Governmental party will live aboard the ship instead of occupying the rude and primitive quarters available on the island.

A new submarine boat, the Farfadet, was launched on May 18 at Rochefort, England. She is the first of a class of submarine vessels of a new type, of which three more are under construction.

As to the color of warships, "The Engineer" contends that there is no such thing as a war color at all. There are colors suited for one sea but not for another, and in all cases the best color for day is not the best for night. The only tint, indeed, that moderately well fulfills the necessary practical conditions is a species of raw umber. But this grey brown, once adopted by the French, has been discarded, and by the English, who followed it in their first destroyers. Under certain lights it was far more conspicuous than black. The same applies to greys of colder tint. The German ships at Spithead showed little in the Spithead haze, but on a dark open sea they often show far more clearly than black ships. So, too, in the Baltic, where recent experiments have decided the authorities in favor of canary yellow. On the opposite shores, Sweden adopted brown grey; that proves the most inconspicuous color against their coasts. At night any light color, except, perhaps, emerald green, is likely to tell up much more than black, and night is the time beyond all others when a ship needs to be inconspicuous. All that makes black ships conspicuous is the custom of painting the upper works white and the funnels yellow. It is a very small job to smudge these over with black, then the ship has probably the best all-round practical color. The idea that bits of a ship can be selected for aiming at in battle is responsible for much of the worrying about color. Actually, of course, this will be quite impossible, and it is doubtful whether a ship in her gay peace paint is in any way an easier target than a ship in khaki. Indeed, some have argued that peace coloring might be most serviceable for war, the varied tints distracting the gunner's aim, and rendering it less easy for him to see and think of the ship as a whole.

A magazine at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, containing about twenty tons of smokeless powder, became ignited on June 5 by chemical action. The powder did not explode, but generated enough gas and smoke to force the top off the magazine. The powder was slowly consumed. The structure cost several hundred thousand dollars.

The U. S. S. Amphitrite arrived at Tompkinsville, N. Y., June 3. Among the movements of other U. S. vessels reported within the past few days were the following: New Orleans at Chefoo, June 3; Fortune sailed from Newport for Boston, June 2; Hartford sailed from Plymouth, England, for Leith, Scotland, June 2; Peoria arrived at Tompkinsville, N. Y., June 2; Brooklyn at Wellington, Australia, June 3; Marietta sailed from Cavite for Singapore, China, June 3; Kentucky sailed June 3 from Amoy for Woosung, China. The Enterprise, which is en route to Leith, Scotland, is due there on June 22.

The Russian armored cruisers on the far eastern station are about to receive a sort of pinnacle for coast and river work, and more especially for the purpose of pursuing Chinese pirate junks. The new boat is fitted with sails, and it can be propelled by a small engine which is driven by naphtha. Its length is 11 m., but it is only 2 1-2 m. in beam, and it will be fitted with quick-firing guns of the smallest calibre. A protected air chamber prevents the boat from sinking, even if it should be making a great deal of water. The firm of Escher, Wyss & Co., of Zurich, have undertaken to supply these boats to the Russian Government, and five boats have already been sent out.

The inventor of the Belleville water tube boiler has not accepted the condemnation of his generator by the committee of the British Admiralty with graceful acquiescence. On the contrary, he has issued a statement traversing the report and asserting that the failure, if "failure" is to be the term used, was due to improper handling. He maintains that his boiler has given good results in the French Navy, and supports this statement with a congratulatory letter from the Japanese Admiralty upon the performance of the Belleville boilered Adzuma on her voyage from England to Japan. If one accepts the inventor's defense of his steam generator it must be concluded that the criticism was unjust as well as severe, and yet his argument proves that the boiler requires extraordinary care and skill in fitting and handling, which would be difficult to obtain under service conditions, especially in time of war.

In connection with the recent return home of the U. S. S. Buffalo the following facts will be found of interest: There have been 487 men discharged to May 29, of whom 240 were given transportation to the places in which they enlisted. The following are the places to which they were given transportation, with the number to each place, total 240: Philadelphia, Pa., 46; Boston, Mass., 40; Washington, D. C., 36; Gloucester, Mass., 27; Norfolk, Va., 24; St. Paul, Minn., 9; Portland, Me., 7; Chicago, Ill., 7; Erie, Pa., 5; Portsmouth, N. H., 5; Key West, Fla., 4; New Orleans, La., 4; Hampton Roads, Va., 3; Galveston, Tex., 3; Savannah, Ga., 2; Jacksonville, Fla., 2; Newport, R. I., 2; Cleveland, Ohio, 2; Newport News, Va., 2; Annapolis, Md., 2; Duluth, Minn., 1; St. Louis, Mo., 1; Detroit, Mich., 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Pensacola, Fla., 1; Galeton, Potter Co., Pa., 1; Hudson, Mich., 1; Reading, Pa., 1; total, 240. The amount of money paid on account of discharges to date is \$171,834.91.



The Secretary of the Navy has remitted the remaining portion of the sentence of eight months' suspension by a G. C. M. in the case of Boatswain Francis Augustus Dran, who was convicted of responsibility for the loss of coal barge No. 2, which he commanded. Four months of the period of suspension had expired.

The school ship St. Mary's which has been at Glen Cove, N. Y., preparing for her summer cruise, is now at New London, Conn., and will sail on June 19, the following being her itinerary: Due at Fayal, Azores, from July 3 to 6; Lisbon, from July 16 to 23; Gibraltar, from July 27 to Aug. 5; Tangier, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 9; Funchal, Madeira, from Aug. 14 to Aug. 24, and to arrive at Glen Cove, L. I., on Oct. 1. After Aug. 24 the mail address of the St. Mary's will be care Board of Education, Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue, New York City.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Board of Rear Admirals to meet this month to select junior lieutenants for compulsory retirement at the end of the fiscal year. The board consists of Rear Admirals A. E. K. Benham, John A. Howell, John C. Watson, Robley D. Evans and Silas W. Terry, with Lieutenant Commander Henry McCrea as recorder. The law provides that not more than two lieutenants be thus retired. Ensigns John H. Roys and Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh are to be promoted lieutenants, junior grade. Ensign Wurtsbaugh has been advanced in numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, Capt. B. H. McCalla ordered to command. At Newport, R. I. Address there.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Memphis, Tenn. Address as per itinerary. Arrive Memphis May 24, leave June 1; arrive Helena, Ark., June 2, leave June 4; arrive Vicksburg June 6, leave June 13; arrive New Orleans June 15.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.  
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief.  
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
ABAREND, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Saualito, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. To sail about June 15 for Samoa, to carry out relief of men and supplies for Abarenda.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.  
Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.  
Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Commander.  
All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I." unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Wellington. Address as above. en route to Manila via Auckland, Wellington and Sydney.  
NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address to station as above. At Manila.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander.) Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Woosung, China. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.  
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Hong Kong, China. Address there, care of American Consul.  
CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. At Cavite, P. I. Hold mail, to return to the United States.  
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forae. En route from Cavite to Sydney.

CONCORD, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Yokohama, will return to Pacific coast. Address Unalaska, Alaska.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila, will come to the United States in Autumn. Address as above.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At San Bernardino, P. I.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cavite.  
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. En route from Padang Sumatra, for Cavite.

GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Sydney.  
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.  
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Hong Kong.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.  
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.  
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. Left Cavite June 3 for Singapore, will return to United States. Hold mail.

MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai, China.  
Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Hong Kong, China. Address to station as above.

NASHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cebu.  
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Colombo June 1 for Aden en route to New York, N. Y. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Sual.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chefoo, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Left Yokohama May 13 for Honolulu. Will return to United States. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Cavite, P. I. Ordered to Mare Island. Starting June 7. Hold mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite.  
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Seifridge. At Manila, P. I.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.  
WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Lubung Island, P. I. Address to station as above.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. H. A. Field. At Zamboanga, P. I.

### GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Off coast of Northern Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. In Bataan Province.

CALAMIANES, Ensign A. H. McCarthy. At Zamboanga.

GUARDQUIL, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Iloilo.

MARIVELLES, Ensign Wm. D. Leahy. At Iloilo.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. Off Coast of Northern Samar.

PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. On coast of Mindanao.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Cavite.

QUIROS, Lieut. P. J. Werlich. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Cavite.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Off coast of Samar.

### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Seattle. Will cruise in Alaskan waters. Address care Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

### SPECIAL SERVICE.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. En route from Colombo to Aden. Will go to Boston. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. Arrived Montevideo June 1, leave June 5; arrive Rio de Janeiro June 10, leave June 13; arrive Santa Lucia June 24, leave June 25; arrive Hampton Roads July 2. Hold mail.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Colorado Reef, Cuba. Address Key West, Fla.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Will go to Newport. Address Annapolis, Md.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Cruising to Venezuela. Address San Juan, P. R.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs, Pa. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Cavite and Manila. Address Honolulu, H. I.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Claverius. At Academy Annapolis, Md.

VINCAS, Chief Btsp. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagua de Sanamo, Cuba. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Gibara, Cuba, surveying in Nipe and Levisa Bays. Address Gibara, via Havana, Cuba.

### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. T. S. Phelps. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean about June 3. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. At Hampton Roads, Va. Will cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave Hampton Roads, June 11, and arrive Horta, Fayal, July 5; leave July 9, and arrive St. Michaels, Azores, July 11; leave July 16, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., July 29; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Brest, France, Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 22, and arrive Hampton Roads, Dec. 12. Address Hampton Roads, Va., until sailing; then B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York, repairing until about July 5. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Cruising with cadets: Leave Annapolis June 10; leave Cape June 20 and arrive New London July 1; leave July 6 for cruise in Buzzard's Bay and arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 30; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape August 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Port Royal, June 1 for Boston. Address all mail to Boston, Mass.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Cruising as follows: Arrived at Plymouth, England, June 3; leave June 6 and arrive Leith, Scotland, June 11; leave June 21 and arrive Christiana, Norway June 24; leave July 6 and arrive Copenhagen July 8; leave July 22 and arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25; leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 6; leave September 15 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, September 16; leave September 23 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 15; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 26, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis. Address Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Cruising with cadets as follows: Leave Annapolis June 10; arrive Newport News June 15; leave June 20 and arrive New London June 27; leave July 1 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will take place; leave July 23 and arrive New London 24; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News Aug. 20; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Greenport, L. I., N. Y. will leave June 6 for Boston, Mass.; Newport, July 2. Address Boston, Mass.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Left San Diego May 30, arrive Sandwich Islands June 15, leave July 5 and arrive Puget Sound July 20; leave Sept. 1 and arrive Astoria Sept. 5;

Leave Sept. 15 and arrive San Francisco, Sept. 21.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Port Royal, S. C., where she will remain attached to new Training Station. Address there.

### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Boston, Mass., May 31, for Leith. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston June 1; arrive Edinburgh June 25; arrive Leith, Scotland, June 29; arrive Copenhagen July 5; arrive St. Petersburg July 15; arrive Antwerp Aug. 6; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Keeler. Preparing for an European cruise during the summer. At Glen Cove, N. Y. Address there.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Will sail on a summer cruise to Europe about June 15. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

### RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

### TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.

CUSHING, DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)  
ALEXANDER, Lieut. Montevideo May 23 for Valparaiso, Address La Paz via Guaymas, Mex.

CAESAR, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address there.

HANNIBAL, At Lambert's Point, Va. Address there.

JUSTIN, At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrones Islands.

LEONIDAS, At Key West, Fla. Address there.

NERO, At Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

POMPEY, At Vigan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.

SATURN, At Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 31.—Comdr. T. S. Phelps, detached Mare Island yard, June 8; to command Alert, June 8; relief of Commander Perkins.

Comdr. C. F. Perkins, detached command Alert, June 8; to Mare Island yard immediately, as equipment officer of the yard.

Lieut. E. H. Durell, detached Academy, June 6; to Torpedo Station, June 8, for course of instruction.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, detached Academy, June 10; to Buffalo, June 13.

Naval Cadet Chas. D. Bruff, detached Academy, June 7; to Constellation, June 10.

Lieut. R. C. Buimer, department's order of May 27, detaching Iowa, to home and wait orders, revoked.

A. Gun. H. A. Nevins, to Buffalo, June 8.

Paym. Clk. M. E. Mitchell, appointment revoked. (Topeka.)

Paym. Clk. H. D. Lazelle, appointment revoked. (Oregon.)

Paym. Clk. T. G. Hansche, appointment revoked. (Franklin.)

JUNE 1.—Lieut. H. Kimmell, detached Academy, June 8; to Torpedo Station, June 10, for course of instruction.

Lieut. R. Stone, detached Academy, June 8; to Torpedo Station, June 10, for course of instruction.

Lieut. W. J. Terhune, detached Academy, June 10; to Buffalo, June 15.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, detached Academy, June 8; to Torpedo Station, June 10, for course of instruction.

Lieut. A. H. Robertson, detached Academy, June 8; to Buffalo, June 15.

Lieut. M. L. Miller, detached Academy, June 10; to Buffalo, June 15.

Lieut. A. H. Scales, detached Academy, June 8; to Torpedo Station, June 10, for course of instruction.

Lieut. A. Moritz, detached Mare Island Hospital; to home.

Ensign I. T. Cooper (Retired), detached Saratoga; to home.

Ass. Surg. Jesse W. Backus, appointed from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Fdk. A. Asserson, appointed from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. John F. Murphy, appointed from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Royall R. Richardson, appointed from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Wm. Seaman, appointed from May 18, 1901.

A. Lieut. W. Juraschki, detached Franklin, June 6; to Buffalo, June 8.

A. Gun. W. G. Smith, detached Vermont, June 4; to Lancaster, June 6.

JUNE 2.—SUNDAY.

JUNE 3.—Lieut. E. H. Campbell, detached Academy, June 8; to Torpedo Station, June 10, for course of instruction.

Lieut. G. R. Marvell, detached Academy; to home, three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. B. Blish, detached Philadelphia; to Alert, as executive, as relief Lieutenant Hetherington.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, detached Alert, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. H. Scales, department's order directing report Torpedo Station for instruction, revoked. Detached Academy, June 9; to Philadelphia, June 15.

Ensign A. MacArthur, to Torpedo Station, June 15, for course of instruction.

Naval Cadet J. W. Timmons, detached Gloucester; to Massachusetts, June 6.

Naval Cadet H. E. Cook, department's order, directing to proceed home and wait orders, revoked; detached Academy, June 7; to Constellation, June 10.

Lieut. St. John S. Caffery, United States Marine Corps, stationed at Pensacola, Fla., died June 3, as the result of accident while bathing.

JUNE 4.—Lieut. C. W. Dyson, detached Massachusetts, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. L. Gow, detached Academy, June 6; to Massachusetts as relief Lieutenant Dyson, via temporary duty connection official trial Illinois, as assistant to engineer board, June 11.

Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro, detached Buffalo, June 10; to home and wait orders.

Surg. L. W. Curtis, to Buffalo, June 10, as relief Surgeon Cordeiro.

Comdr. C. P. Rees, commissioned from May 12, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Bleg, commissioned lieutenant commander from April 19, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, commissioned lieutenant commander from April 14, 1901.



Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, commissioned lieutenant from April 1, 1901.

Lieut. R. I. Curtin, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. A. E. Kalback, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. E. McCauley, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Surg. E. S. Bogart, jr., commissioned surgeon from December 15, 1900.

JUNE 5.—Naval Cadet C. C. Block, detached Philadelphia, upon arrival at Pago Pago, Samoa; to Abarenda as watch and division officer.

Chief Bttn. J. Costello, detached command Osceola; remain on treatment at Marine Hospital, Key West, Fla.

Bttn. T. Sullivan, detached Alabama, June 8; to command Osceola; relief of Bttn. J. Costello.

A. Bttn. B. H. Shepley, detached Franklin, June 7; to Alabama, June 8; relief of Bttn. Sullivan.

A. Gun. R. W. Kessler, detached Richmond; to Topeka, June 11.

A. Corp. Harry L. Olmstead, appointed from May 1.

A. Corp. Harry L. Demarest, appointed from May 1.

A. Corp. Chas. S. Kendall, appointed from May 1.

A. Corp. Jos. F. McCole, appointed from May 1.

A. Corp. Thos. J. Logan, appointed from May 1.

A. Corp. Jas. T. Wina, appointed from May 1.

Paym. Clk. Richard D. Cochran, appointed duty Topeka.

CABLE ASIATIC STATION, MANILA, JUNE 6, 1901.

Lieut. Percival J. Werlich, detached Quiros; to Castine.

Lieut. David Van H. Allen, detached Nashville; to Castine.

Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher, detached Castine; to Quiros.

Lieut. DeWitt C. Redgrave, detached Castine; to Nashville.

Lieut. Horace G. Macfarland, detached Isla de Cuba; to Culgoa.

Lieut. Robert H. Osborn, assigned to Manila (Guam, via Solace).

Lieut. Henry B. Price, detached Don Juan de Austria; to Princeton.

Lieut. Allen M. Cook, detached Nashville; to Princeton.

Lieut. Benj. C. Bryan, assigned to Cavite Station (Asiatic Station, via Solace).

Lieut. Richard H. Townley, retired, to home.

Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon, assigned to General Alava (Asiatic Station, via Solace).

Lieut. Clarence A. Carr, detached Cavite Station; to Solace.

Lieut. Jas. E. Palmer, detached Princeton; to Culgoa.

Lieut. Simon P. Fullinwider, assigned to staff Rear Admiral Rodgers, New York.

Ensign Chas. P. Burt, detached Albany; to Petrel.

Ensign Thos. D. Parker, detached Princeton and Cavite Station; to Marietta.

Ensign Lyman A. Cotten, detached New York; to Manila.

Ensign Dudley W. Knox, detached Iris; to home.

Ensign John Halligan, Jr., detached Don Juan de Austria; to New York.

Ensign Albert H. McCarthy, detached command Calamianes; to New York.

Naval Cadet Robert A. Abernathy, detached Kentucky; to Quiros.

Naval Cadet Frederick J. Horne, Jr., detached Castine; to Yorktown.

Naval Cadet Jas. H. Tomb, detached Albany; to Nashville.

Asst. Surg. Ralph W. Plummer, detached Nashville; to Princeton.

P. A. Paym. Ulysses G. Amen, assigned to New Orleans (New Orleans via Solace).

Passed Asst. Paym. Geo. P. Dyer, to home (detached Princeton; to home).

A. Paym. John D. Robnett, assigned to Monadnock (Monadnock, via Solace).

A. Paym. Christian J. Peoples, assigned to Wilmington (Wilmington, via Solace).

A. Paym. Wm. R. Bowne, assigned to Monocacy (Monocacy, via Solace).

A. Paym. Geo. W. Pigman, assigned to Helena (Concord, via Solace).

Gun. Comdr. W. Ljungquist, detached Celtic; to Manila.

Corp. Clayton P. Hand, detached Celtic; to Manila.

Mate August E. Strom, detached Monterey and Cavite Station; to Manila.

Paym. Clk. Ezra W. Clark, assigned to Monadnock (Monadnock, via Solace).

Paym. Clk. Robert J. Little, assigned to New Orleans (New Orleans via Solace).

Paym. Clk. Edmund H. Bee, assigned to Helena (Concord, via Solace).

JUNE 6.—Asst. Surg. J. M. Brister, detached Independence; June 17 to Asiatic Station via Transport Hancock.

Asst. Surg. W. Seaman, to Independence June, relief Asst. Surg. Brister.

Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, detached Naval Hospital, New York June 10, to Norfolk Yard.

Asst. Surgeon R. R. Richardson, to Naval Hospital, New York, June 10, relief Asst. Surg. Haas.

Chaplain W. O. Holway, detached New York Yard, June 9, to home.

Chief Bttn. F. A. Dran unexpired portion of suspension remitted, restored to duty.

Chief Gun. C. H. Yenab, detached Topeka, to Washington Yard June 13, examination for retirement, then home.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 29.—Capt. J. E. Mahoney, granted leave of absence for three days from June 5.

MAY 31.—Capt. B. H. Fuller, present leave of absence extended until July 1 next.

2d Lieut. E. B. Manwaring, granted leave of absence from June 10 to June 30, inclusive.

Capt. M. J. Shaw, detached from marine barracks, Naval Station, Guam, Ladrone Islands, and ordered to his home, reporting arrival to Brigadier General, Commandant, by letter.

JUNE 1.—2d Lieut. T. Monell, detached from marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the U. S. S. Massachusetts for duty with the marine guard, relieving 1st Lieut. J. S. Turritt, who is ordered to the Buffalo in command of the marine guard.

1st Lieut. B. B. Wood, when relieved by 1st Lieut. J. S. Turritt, detached from the Buffalo and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Boston.

Major Geo. Richards, Asst. Paym., ordered to proceed to Mare Island and pay the command for the month of May.

JUNE 3.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, granted leave of absence for four days from the 4th inst.

1st Lieut. A. E. Harding, detached from marine barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., for duty with the company of marines about to go into camp for the summer on the Exposition grounds.

JUNE 4.—2d Lieut. D. W. Blake, present sick leave of absence extended for sixty days.

JUNE 5.—Capt. E. K. Cole, granted leave of absence for two weeks from the 9th inst.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, authorized to spend the balance of his sick leave in the Dominion of Canada.

2d Lieut. H. H. Kipp, detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, and ordered to marine barracks, Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Capt. H. Leonard, detached from marine barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to take charge of detachment of marines for duty at Camp Heywood, Buffalo, N. Y., and proceed to that place.

1st Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, detached from Brooklyn and ordered to Buffalo for duty with marines at Camp Heywood.

#### Orders to Enlisted Men.

MAY 24.—Sergt. George Kesmodel, appointed 1st sergeant, April 6, 1901, on board U. S. S. Castine.

Sergt. Peter H. Kerrigan, appointed 1st sergeant, April 15, 1901, on board U. S. S. Petrel.

Corps. Hiram B. Updike and James Hart, appointed sergeants, marine barracks, Naval Station, Guam, L. I.

Private Thomas Leahy, appointed corporal, at marine barracks, Naval Station, Guam, L. I.

Private Edward G. Olson, appointed corporal on board U. S. S. Petrel.

MAY 25.—Corp. Adolph Knip, appointed sergeant at marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Privates Philip Grier and Charles Craig, appointed corporals at marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MAY 27.—Private Charles W. Chase, reappointed sergeant at marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska.

MAY 28.—Private Louis Gerson, reappointed sergeant at marine barracks, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

MAY 31.—Privs. Ernest L. McCorkle and G. Weyerstrass appointed corporals at marine barracks, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

1st Sergt. Emil O. Pfaff, reduced to sergeant at his own request at marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

JUNE 3.—Private Edward J. Netherton, reappointed corporal at marine barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Privates Charles H. Hopkins and John H. Vedder, appointed corporals at marine barracks, Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

JUNE 4.—Sergt. Louis Kroeck, appointed 1st sergeant for duty in charge of the marine guard of the Lancaster.

Sergt. William Hoffman, appointed 1st sergeant, May 4, 1901, on board U. S. S. Oregon.

#### DISMISSAL OF A NAVY CADET.

The court-martial before which was tried Fourth Class Naval Cadet Joy Cressey, on June 3, 1901, convened by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, pursuant to the authority invested in him by the Act of Congress, approved the 23d of June, 1874, having found the specification of the charge preferred against him proved, and that he was guilty of the charge "Violation of the Act of Congress approved the 23d day of June, 1874, to prevent hazing at the Military Academy," and said court having recommended that he be dismissed from the U. S. Naval Academy, which recommendation was approved by the Superintendent, he was dismissed from the Academy accordingly.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 29.—3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher granted an extension of leave for ten days.

1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Zastrow directed to resume duties on Golden Gate.

3d Lieut. E. E. Mead promoted to second lieutenant.

JUNE 1.—1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle from the Dexter to the Windom.

1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry detached from the Windom and directed to report to Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins at New York.

JUNE 3.—3d Lieut. F. B. Goudey from the Perry to the Galveston.

2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin, detached from the Dallas and placed waiting orders.

JUNE 4.—Capt. W. D. Roath granted thirty days' leave. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Eben Barker accepted to take effect June 20, 1901.

3d Lieut. H. G. Fisher promoted to second lieutenant.

#### FORT MEADE.

A correspondent writing from Fort Meade, South Dakota, to the Kansas City "Times," for the issue of May 29, says: "Fort Meade is not a very dull post at present. Many new buildings are being constructed. One new barrack building is complete and occupied by Troop H, 1st Cav. Another barrack building and guard house will be ready for occupancy by winter. A double set of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, a magazine and a fine power house have just been started. Major Jones, of the 13th Cavalry, commands the post. Captain Short, 13th Cavalry, is enlisting his troop from the men of the 35th Volunteer Infantry, now at San Francisco, and is expected to bring it here in a body. Troop H, 1st Cav., does the principal work at the post. Its only officer is Lieutenant Chapman. There is one case of smallpox at the post, but the patient is isolated. Since the canteen has been abolished the road to Sturgis is kept well beaten and soldiers under the influence of drink are frequently met with, an occurrence hardly noticeable previous to its abolishment. The Sturgis saloons are running wide open morning, day and night and Sunday as well, although the State laws require them to close at 11 p. m. week days and all day on Sundays. Gambling is much indulged in, which is also against the State laws. But the Woman's Christian Temperance Union said the canteen must go, and we have the substitute."

#### ORGANIZATION OF ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following plan for the organization of the Artillery Corps into districts has been approved: District of Portland, Lieut. Col. J. R. Myrick commanding—Fort Preble, Fort Williams, Fort Levitt, forts on Great Diamond Island.

District of Boston, Lieut. Col. J. L. Tiernon commanding—Forts Warren, Strong, Banks, Constitution and Portsmouth, N. H., attached. District of Narragansett, Col. H. C. Hasbrouck commanding. District of New London, Major C. Chase commanding—Forts Wright, Michie, Terry and Mansfield.

Eastern District of New York, Col. C. A. Woodruff commanding—Forts Schuyler, Slocum and Totten. Southern District of New York—Col. J. I. Rodgers commanding—Forts Wadsworth, Newton, Hamilton and Hancock.

District of Delaware, Major N. W. Buttrell commanding—Forts Mott, Delaware and Dupont.

District of Chesapeake, Col. E. L. Guenther commanding—Fort Monroe. District of Baltimore, Major William Ennis commanding—Forts McHenry, Howard, Carroll, Smallwood and Armistead. District of the Potomac, Lieut. Col. E. Van A. Andrus commanding—Forts Hunt and Washington. District of Charleston, Lieut. Col. C. Morris commanding—Forts Sumter, Washington and Caswell and Sullivan's Island.

District of Savannah, Major J. O'Hara commanding—Forts Screven and Fremont and Camp Hilton Head.

District of Key West, Major P. Leary commanding—Forts Taylor, Key West Barracks, Dade and De Soto.

District of Pensacola, Lieut. Col. D. H. Kinzie commanding—Forts Barrancas, McRee, Pickens, Morgan and Gaines.

District of New Orleans, Major W. Howe commanding—Forts St. Phillip, Jackson and Jackson Barracks.

District of San Diego, Major A. W. Vogdes commanding—Fort Rosecrans. District of San Francisco, Col. J. B. Rawles commanding—Forts in San Francisco harbor. District of Puget Sound, Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins commanding—Forts Casey, Flagler and Worden. District of Columbia, Major C. Humphreys commanding—Forts Stevens, Columbia and Canby.

District of San Juan—Major S. A. Day commanding. District of Honolulu, Capt. E. Davis commanding.

#### NAVAL NOTES.

The Board of Awards of the Navy has recently submitted to the Secretary of the Navy its report on the design for the medal to be issued to the officers and men who participated in the naval engagements in the waters of the West Indies during the Spanish War. The medal adopted by the board will bear on one side a profile likeness of Rear Admiral Sampson, the commanding officer of the North Atlantic Squadron at that time. The medal will be very similar to the one issued to the participants in the battle of Manila, which, it will be remembered, bore a likeness of Admiral Dewey. The design is the work of Robert L. Skerrett, of the Navy Department, and was selected from several submitted to the board. The final adoption of the medal as proposed depends upon the action of Secretary Long, who has only just returned from a trip to the West. The board also, it is said, made several recommendations of officers and men to be awarded medals of honor or advanced in numbers. The report of the board has not yet been made public.

The new French submarine boats, which are to displace about seventy tons, will mark the introduction of a fresh type. The Gymnote, now recognized to be too small, was followed by the Zede, which some thought too large, and the Morse was constructed as an intermediate type, while the Korrigan is a little larger. All these boats are built for coast defense purposes, and the opinion of French naval officers appears to favor these rather than the submersibles of the Naval class.

The Senior Squadron Commander, Asiatic Station, reports the following distribution of vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: Urdaneta, at Subig; Paragua, cruising on coast of Northern Samar; Don Juan de Austria and Princeton, in Grandara River; Mariveles, at Cavite; Piscataqua, cruising on coast of Northern Luzon; Nanshan, at Iloilo; Zafiro, at Cavite. The Calamianes has been placed out of commission at Cavite.

The U. S. S. Mayflower, Commander Adams, sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, June 6, for Carupano, Venezuela, to look after American interests. She will touch also at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, and will remain in Venezuelan waters for a short time only and will then return to San Juan, her regular station.

#### SOCIETY OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

12 W. 31st street, New York, May 20, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Executive Committee of the Council of the Society invites correspondence concerning papers to be read at the ninth annual meeting, in November next. It is quite important that papers should be in print thirty days' before the meeting, so that they can be distributed in advance. Members who desire to submit papers or who have suggestions to make are requested to communicate with the secretary at their earliest convenience. A member of the Council has offered a prize of \$100.00 for the best paper upon the subject of "The Theoretical and Practical Methods for Balancing Marine Engines." Papers submitted in competition for this prize must be sent to the secretary before Oct. 1, and should be plainly addressed and marked in one corner "For Prize Competition," and underneath the motto or other distinguishing title of the sender. In a sealed envelope, similarly addressed, should be enclosed the name of the sender and his motto or distinguishing title.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Society, held in New York on March 29, 1901, the following resolution was adopted:

"The Secretary and Treasurer of this Society having tendered his resignation because of duties at Washington incident to his advancement to the rank of Chief Constructor of the Navy, and said resignation having been accepted."

"RESOLVED, That the Council hereby places on record this acknowledgement of its many obligations to Rear Admiral Bowles, for his able and efficient services to this Society as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council from the date of the Society's organization and as its Secretary and Treasurer during the past five years; and the Council desires especially to note its satisfaction that this merited promotion assures the continuance of the highest standard in the design, building and equipment of our ships of war."

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rear Admiral Bowles, the president of the Society, Clement A. Griscom, has announced the election of Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, U. S. N.

Further information on the subject of papers to be read at the ninth annual meeting will be furnished on application to the secretary, 12 West 31st street, New York.

W. L. CAPPS, Sec.-Treas.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB\*—Arrived at San Francisco April 11.

AZTEC\*—Sailed from Manila, May 18, to San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—At Manila.

BURNSIDE—Sailed from Manila May 18 to San Francisco.

CROOK\*—Arrived at New York.

EGBERT\*—Arrived at Seattle May 15.

GRANT\*—Sailed from Manila, June 1, to San Francisco.

HANCOCK\*—Sailed from Manila May 18 to San Francisco.

INDIANA\*—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.

INGALLS\*—At New York; will sail for Manila via Suez Canal, June 20.

KINTUCK\*—Sailed from Manila, May 26, to Portland, Ore.

KILPATRICK\*—Sailed from Manila, June 4, for San Francisco.

LENNOX\*—Sailed from Taku, China, May 27, for Manila.

LOGAN\*—Sailed from Manila May 31, for San Francisco.

MCLELLAN\*—Sailed from San Juan June 6 for Santiago.

MCPHERSON\*—At Matanzas, June 2.

MEADE\*—Arrived at Manila April 17.

OHIO\*—Sailed from Manila, May 20, for San Francisco.

PAKLING\*—Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, May 20 for Manila.

PENNSYLVANIA\*—Sailed from Manila May 22 for San Francisco.

RAWLINS\*—At New York.

RELIEF\*—At Manila.

ROSECRANS\*—Arrived at Seattle May 2.

SAMOA\*—Sailed from Seattle May 29 for Manila.

SEDGWICK\*—Sailed from New York June 6 for Matanzas.

SEWARD\*—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SHERIDAN\*—Sailed from San Francisco, June 1, for Manila.

SHERMAN\*—At San Francisco.

SUMNER\*—Sailed from Taku, China, May 27, for Manila.

TERRY\*—At New York, N. Y.

THOMAS\*—Sailed from Manila, May 27, for San Francisco.

THYRA\*—Sailed from Manila June 1 for Portland.

WARREN\*—Arrived at Seattle May 18.

WRIGHT\*—Arrived at Manila May 2.

\*Means chartered vessels.



## FROM THE ISLANDS.

The Spanish in Cuba have been touched by the decision of the American authorities to send to Washington by a Government transport the remains of the late Spanish consul at Havana, Senor Felipe Sagrario, who died several months ago of yellow fever. His widow wrote to General Wood from Washington asking if the body could be sent there. The request was referred to Secretary Root, who granted the permission.

The death rate of the city of Havana for April was 26.64. Compared with other cities this is an excellent showing. Havre, France, with a population of 119,470, had for the week ending March 16, 1901, a death rate of 29.02. Munich, a city of a population of 508,445, had for the same week as Havre a rate of 27.07. Dublin, with a population of 346,128, had for the week ending March 23, a rate of 36.06. Kingston, Jamaica, with a population of 46,542, had for the month ending March 31, a rate of 47.88. In the case of Kingston the figures are significant, since its climate is similar to Havana's.

General Wood and staff and the city officials attended the launching at Havana on May 20, of the new dry-dock which had been in course of construction for months. It is expected to add largely to the marine facilities in the harbor.

One of the proudest moments in a Cuban's life is when he is wearing his "bombero," or fireman's uniform, and the Havana firemen cannot understand why General Wood, though honorary president of the firemen's association, has not yet led a street parade. It may result that the Military Governor will have to turn out some day to satisfy the popular demand.

William E. Butler, an enlisted man in the United States Navy and mess attendant for Captain of the Fort Lucien Young, U. S. N., was found dead in the harbor of Havana on May 25. There were evidences that he had been strangled to death, and Commander Young ordered the strictest inquiry to be made into his death. Butler at one time was mess attendant for Captain Sigbee on the U. S. S. Texas. His mother lives in Charleston, S. C., and a sister in New York.

"I have never seen a Cuban intoxicated," stated an American to a friend recently. It is a fact that Americans are a little ahead in the profession, but just wait—the Cubans are learning. And they will be swift brothers when once started, too." This is the prediction made the other day by the Havana "Post."

Attorney General Harlan of Porto Rico has decided that cock-fights are illegal, and that the order in regard to them issued by Gen. Guy V. Henry in 1899 must be enforced.

The welcome extended to Governor Allen at San Juan on his return to Porto Rico on May 23 surpassed any similar previous demonstration. His public address was heard by 5,000 people, and a reception was tendered him by the citizens. He told the populace that he brought from Washington hope, cheer and encouragement. Governor Allen in his annual report to President McKinley through the State Department, expresses the belief that a scheme of colonial administration like that followed in the Danish, French and British West Indies would work well in Porto Rico. He considers the territorial form of government of the United States unfitted for the island in its present state. Governor Allen urges the introduction of fresh blood and Anglo-Saxon push and energy as a means of lifting the island out of a lethargy which is largely due to the fact that in Porto Rico "a man can lie in a hammock, pick a banana with one hand and dig a sweet potato with one foot."

## NEW HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The following is a list of acting hospital stewards recently examined and appointed hospital stewards June 1, 1901, and the posts at which they are serving. The names are arranged according to standing in class: Benj. L. Jacobsen, Mayaguez, P. R.; Chas. T. Loebenstein, Fort Adams, R. I.; Arthur Eutroppe, Fort Baker, Cal.; Chas. M. Hunter, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; August A. Bemtgen, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Andrew S. Donnan, Fort Banks, Mass.; Edwin A. Searson, Fort Howard, Md.; John Baigent, Hamilton Barracks, Cuba; Arthur M. Fisk, Fort Terry, New York; James A. Scull, Manila, P. I.; Frederick L. Minor, Columbia Barracks, Cuba; Henry J. Walls, Havana, Cuba; Wm. S. Naylor, Holguin, Cuba; John G. Abele, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Fred Thomas, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Le Gare J. La Mar, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Mathew Galvin, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Richard A. Wood, Fort Stevens, Ore.; John L. Gerlach, Fort Porter, N. Y.; John R. Sands, Fort Clarke, Texas; Christopher Herrmann, Rowland D. Laws and Chas. L. Keeler, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Henry C. Krause, Havana, Cuba; Thos. G. Bristow, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; John J. Walker, Walla Walla, Washington; John L. Collins, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; DeLancy Cleveland, Jr., Hamilton Barracks, Cuba; Samuel S. Snarr, Key West Barracks, Theodore Schurmann, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

The following is a list of acting hospital stewards serving in the Division of the Philippines appointed hospital stewards May 31, 1901: Thomas G. Williams, Joseph C. Kamp, Chas. O. Zimmermann, Ernest Jenkes, Robert Leighton, Axel R. Stille, Geo. F. Campbell and Andrew B. Cresap.

Asst. Paymr. Harry E. Stevens, U. S. N., recently detached from the U. S. S. Bancroft, sailed with Mrs. Stevens and their son from Boston on Tuesday, June 4, by the Boston and Philadelphia steamship line for a week's pleasure trip through Pennsylvania, District of Columbia and Virginia. Paymaster Stevens is ordered to the U. S. training ship Buffalo, June 15, as the relief of P. A. Paymr. H. T. Huntington, who is ordered to the U. S. R. S. Franklin.

The order of United Confederate Veterans, which dates from June 10, 1889, its birthplace and headquarters being New Orleans, held at Memphis, on May 28, 29 and 30, the largest reunion in its history. The formal exercises were held in Confederate Hall, which seats 15,000. There were floral and military parades, fireworks, concerts, balls and other entertainments, while the thousands of veterans present from all parts of the South received cordial greetings from the citizens of Memphis. The pictures of the pretty girls who joined in the entertainment indicate that the Southern heroes have warm places in the hearts of the present generation. Gen. J. B. Gordon, commander of the Veterans, was present, and with him Wade Hampton, James

Longstreet, Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A.; Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A.; A. P. Stewart, J. P. Reagan, the last survivor of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet; Mrs. E. Kirby Smith and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. There are 1,300 camps of the Veterans and they have a total membership of about 60,000. These are grouped in three departments, the Army of Northern Virginia, the Army of the Tennessee, and the Trans-Mississippi Departments. The South also has its orders of United Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy.

## LOYAL LEGION NOTES.

The last stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Michigan, held in Detroit, Mich., June 6, at headquarters, Memorial Hall Building, was a fine social and musical event, in which Companion Daveport introduced a number of choice selections by some of the leading musicians of the day. There was also singing of the "good old songs" by some who "know how to sing them," led by Prof. Bartlett. "The seventeenth annual meeting and banquet," says Recorder Swift, "was unusually interesting. The new headquarters were well filled, and those who had not before visited them were well pleased with our new home. The great drawback was the absence of so many of our companions who are on service in the Philippines and West Indies. They were not forgotten—these absent ones. The beautiful loving cup was filled and refilled with the fine native wine furnished by Companion Meiser and passed around and all drank to their health and speedy return to God's country." After the usual routine business had been disposed of the election of officers was ordered and resulted as follows: Commander, Fordyce H. Rogers; Senior Vice-Commander, A. A. Van Cleve; Junior Vice-Commander, George C. Wetherbee; Recorder, F. W. Swift; Registrar, C. L. Williams; Chancellor, James Rhines; Treasurer, Lewis H. Chamberlin; Chaplain, D. Burnham Tracy, and Members of the Council, C. F. Beck, Robt. M. Chamberlain, Howard Brooke, Lewis A. Allor, Jno. Q. A. Sessions.

The banquet was held in the evening, at Hotel Cadillac, about 160 being present. It was a delightful affair. All present agreed that it was never excelled. "A beautiful dining hall was resplendent with the national colors, palms, ferns and ribbon decorations. The menu was faultless and finely served. Sweet music filled the air, and old comrades who had not met before for years grouped together around their chosen tables, and pleasure and mirth, with wine and good cheer, made it an occasion never to be forgotten. The responses to the toasts were all of the highest order, and listened to with the closest attention, and when in the 'wee sma' hours' taps were sounded, it was the unanimous verdict that everybody had had a good time.

The usual Memorial Day exercises were held May 26, Sunday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, at St. John's Church, by invitation of the rector, Rev. Chas. E. Woodcock. The Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion attended in a body, escorted from their headquarters by Detroit Post No. 384, G. A. R.

The ninth quadrennial congress of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States adopted the following amendment to the constitution of the order: "Section 3, Article XXII. Companions of the order serving as officers of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or as officers of State troops, when in uniform may in lieu of the rosette of the order wear upon the left breast of the uniform blouse a strip of the ribbon of the order which they are entitled to wear with their insignia, one-half of an inch in length." In Circular No. 4, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., Commander-in-Chief, announces that the bar for the ribbon specified has been manufactured and will be furnished at the cost price by the Chancellor-in-Chief upon proper requisition through the Chancellor of a commandery.

The circular announcing changes in the membership of the order, for the quarter ending with April, shows a net loss of five, the original members being reduced thirty-seven, the third class one, and there being a gain of thirty-three in the other classes composed of young men not serving during the Civil War. The total membership of the order April 30, 1901, was 8,989. All of the commanderies have made net losses except Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska and Indiana, which "stand pat"; the District of Columbia, which gains sixteen, and Massachusetts, Michigan and Colorado, which gain three each.

At a meeting of the State of Kansas Commandery at Leavenworth, Kan., May 2, the following companions were unanimously elected as officers of the commandery: Commander, Lieut. Sidney G. Cooke, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander, Capt. Wm. Fortescue, U. S. V.; Junior Vice-Commander, Major W. W. Smith, U. S. V.; Recorder, Capt. George Robinson, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Major J. L. Weaver, U. S. V.; Registrar, Major H. C. Whitney, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Dr. O. C. McNary; Chaplain, Lieut. C. C. Furley, U. S. V.; Council, Capt. P. Geraughty, U. S. V.; Capt. J. K. Fisher, U. S. V.; Col. E. C. Culp, U. S. V.; Capt. A. E. Currier, U. S. V.; Capt. J. R. McClure, U. S. V.

## STATE TROOPS.

Recommendations have been made to General McLeer, commanding the Third Brigade, N. Y., that the following officers be given brevet commissions: 47th Regiment, Major William H. Eddy, as brigadier general; Capt. Henry C. Lyon, as major; 1st Lieut. H. D. McCutcheon, as captain; 1st Lieut. E. A. Rockefeller, as captain. Those who are entitled to brevet commissions in the 23d Regiment are: Capt. George F. Hamlin, as lieutenant colonel; Capt. H. Dewitt Hamilton, as major; Capt. Charles G. Todd, as major; 2d Lieut. William J. Travis, as captain; 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Coan, as captain; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Martin, as captain.

Surgeon John Duncan Emmet, of the 69th New York, was elected lieutenant colonel on May 23, vice Strong, resigned. The other candidates were Major Devlin and Captain Sullivan. It took twelve ballots to decide the election, and it was probably the longest drawn out in the history of the command. Colonel Emmet joined the 69th as surgeon Oct. 22, 1895. He served eight months as surgeon on the staff of General Smith in 1898, and was reappointed surgeon of the 69th May 4, 1899.

According to the Philadelphia "Inquirer," Perskie will be the site of the camp of the First Brigade and General Schall's brigade will occupy the pretty place on the North Penn road from July 20 to 27.

A mammoth athletic tournament and picnic is being arranged by the 69th New York to raise funds for de-

fraying the cost of its visit to Boston, late in the summer. The picnic will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island, on July 4. Colonel Duffy wishes to take to the Bay State capital every man of the regiment who can qualify, but the necessary funds are not now in sight. So much interest has been displayed by the enlisted men in the coming trip that every effort is to be made to raise the required money. The Boston regiment that will entertain the New York soldiers may make a return visit to this city on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the 69th's new armory and parade with the 69th on that day. Colonel Duffy expects to make the cornerstone laying an impressive ceremony. He will invite Governor Odell, Vice-President Roosevelt and other public men to be present. The 69th will leave its armory on Saturday, Aug. 31, and arrive in Boston that night and will remain over Sunday and Labor Day, returning on Tuesday. Though the regular drills have been suspended for the summer season, Colonel Duffy has informed the company commanders that he expects drills to be given frequently enough to keep the men in practice for the trip. There will be an inspection of the regiment on Aug. 1, and no recruit will be allowed to go to Boston unless he shows proficiency in the manual of arms and marching.

Vice-President Roosevelt will be present at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y., June 15 during the Field Day of the First Brigade, as the guest of General McCaskey Butt, and will review the brigade in the afternoon.

Col. Horatio P. Stackpole, N. G. N. Y., died suddenly at his home in Albany on June 3. He was 53 years old and well known in National Guard circles. Colonel Stackpole had been connected with the National Guard since 1867 and with the State Adjutant General's office for a quarter of a century. During the Spanish-American War he served as lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, stationed at Honolulu, and when the State Veterans' Association was formed he was elected its commander.

After the parade on May 30 the 69th N. Y. went to Celtic Park, Long Island City, where it had a sham battle in the afternoon, and engaged with the fair sex in dancing in the evening. The affair was a great success.

The 8th New York, Colonel Jarvis, will proceed to the State Camp at Peekskill, May 8, to relieve Squadron A and Troop C, which arrived at camp June 2 after a march from their home stations. The 1st Battery, Captain Wendel, will be on duty at camp with the 8th Regiment.

The program of the ceremonies to be held at the laying of the cornerstone and dedication of the monument at Mount Hope Cemetery on Saturday, June 8, to the members of the 71st Regiment, New York Volunteers, who lost their lives in the Spanish-American War, is as follows: Prayer by the chaplain; music by the band; addresses by General Hawkins, U. S. A., and Gen. Francis V. Greene; laying of cornerstone with Masonic ceremonies; oration by the Hon. H. Bell; benediction; taps. The regiment will leave the Grand Central Depot at 2:15 p. m.

Capt. Willard C. Butler, of Co. D, 5th Regiment of Massachusetts, has been elected major of the regiment. Major-elect Butler joined the 1st Regiment in 1881, and was a second lieutenant in the regiment in 1891. He was commissioned captain of Co. D, 5th, in 1892, and served through its period of service in 1898 as captain of his company. Following the election, the field and staff entertained the officers at a luncheon in the Copley Square Hotel.

The First Battalion, Naval Militia of New York, qualified 209 marksmen and 9 sharpshooters at their recent practice at Creedmoor. The sharpshooters were Lieut. (J. G.) R. Raynor, Lieut. (J. G.) E. S. Willard, Ensign R. L. Low, Quartermaster E. Clark, Bos. Mate E. O. deKay, Gun Capt. E. Crawford and W. B. Wait, Jr., Seamen H. Brandt and W. M. Weed.

At the practice of the candidates in the District of Columbia Militia for places on the international rifle team on May 30 Krag-Jorgensen rifles were used for the first time, and the shooting was entirely satisfactory. Of the twenty-three men at work before the targets nine, it is said, scored 90 and higher. Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Co. D, 6th Battalion, rolled up a total of 90 out of a possible 105 over three ranges. The twenty-four candidates will practice during the present month. Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice, the 1st of July will select from the number the team of twelve principals and four alternates. So far as is now known the following will probably compete for places on the American team: General Harries and Major Bell, of the general staff; Lieut. A. M. Allison, of the 1st Battalion; Lieut. H. M. Bell, of the 2d Battalion; Major Glendie B. Young and Lieut. H. H. Lenzar, of the 3d Battalion; Lieut. W. M. Farrow, of the 4th Battalion; Lieut. W. W. Crookson and Privates J. M. Stewart, C. McC. Taylor and S. I. Scott, of the 6th Battalion.

Arrangements are in progress to secure the Ordway range for the official rifle practice of the troops of the Maryland National Guard. The interested officers are working to have the District of Columbia standards in rifle practice adopted for the Maryland guardsmen. The latter will be in camp at Queenstown, Md., from July 20 to July 27.

The 65th anniversary of the National Lancers of Boston, Mass., will be celebrated June 14, 1901.

Major George T. Lorigan, of the 9th, N. G. N. Y., has made application to be placed on the retired list with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. Major Lorigan is one of the oldest officers in the National Guard of New York, having served in the Civil War. He is the only officer in the 9th who is a veteran of two wars. Business requires too much of his attention to permit of further service in the military. Major Lorigan's military career began when he enlisted in the 8th New York at the breaking out of the Civil War. He served with that regiment during its first term of service, taking part in the battle of Bull Run. When the 8th did duty in the draft riots he was in its ranks, and finally resigned from it in 1868, having passed through all the grades to lieutenant. 1879 he rejoined the 8th as a first lieutenant, and was elected a captain in the 9th in 1883, and major in 1893, serving with the 9th at the Buffalo and Brooklyn strikes. He went to the front in the Spanish war and was in camp with the 9th at Chickamauga. He was one of the bitterest opponents of Col. Goodman J. Greene, who commanded the 9th at Chickamauga, and was largely instrumental in defeating him and electing Colonel Morris, when Greene ran for colonel on the regiment's return from camp. Major Lorigan went recently with the 9th to Albany. He belongs to Alex. Hamilton Post, G. A. R. General Butt has recommended Major Lorigan for a brevet for his long and faithful service.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1901.

Decoration Day was marked by the customary observances.

The members of the Board of Visitors continued to arrive throughout the week. Lieutenant General Schofield reached the post on Friday afternoon and was received with a salute, and a detachment of Cavalry acted as his escort. Muster and practice review were held on Friday afternoon, followed by dress parade.

Throng of visitors witnessed the review for the Board of Visitors on Saturday afternoon. The Cadets had donned their summer uniform; the weather was fair, and the spectacle a beautiful one. After review the customary reception was held at the quarters of the Superintendent. Colonel and Mrs. Mills, assisted by the members and ladies of the Academic Board, introduced their guests to the following members and ladies of the Board of Visitors: Lieutenant General and Mrs. Schofield, Major General Sickles, Mrs. Crackenhorpe, Dr. and Mrs. J. William White, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Heaton, Benjamin I. Wheeler, LL. D.; Hon. and Mrs. William H. Upham, Mr. and Mrs. John Allison, Hon. and Mrs. James Hay, Hon. John Kean, Miss Kean, Hon. and Mrs. Charles B. Landis, Hon. Thad. M. Mahon. Among others present were General Wherry, Miss Wherry, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, General and Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. MacArthur, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, Hon. John Bigelow, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. Father O'Keefe, and many other guests from the vicinity and a very general representation of the residents of the post.

Dress parade followed review. A cadet hop took place in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening. A baseball party was given by Mrs. Jones in the evening before the hop. There was no game on Wednesday, owing to the heavy rain. Trinity College was to have played the Cadet team. There was no game scheduled for Saturday. The last game of the season will be played on Saturday of the present week, June 8.

The meeting of the Association of Graduates will be held at 3 p. m. June 8. The annual examination was begun on Saturday morning.

General Schofield was elected President, General Sickles, Vice-President, and Representative Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, Secretary of the Board of Visitors, at the meeting for organization. The board was subdivided into the following committees: Increase in scope at the Academy—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, chairman; Messrs. Upham, Kean, Landis, Hay, Taliaferro and Allison. Buildings and grounds—Hon. James Hay, chairman; Messrs. White, Allison and Upham. Hygiene, athletics and lights—Dr. J. William White, chairman; Messrs. Hay, Mahon and Heaton. Armament and equipment—Hon. J. P. Taliaferro, chairman; Messrs. Heaton, Sickles and Wheeler. Examinations, instruction and discipline—Benjamin I. Wheeler, LL. D., chairman; Messrs. Upham, Allison and White. Fiscal affairs, supplies and expenditures—Hon. John Kean, chairman; Messrs. Mahon, Taliaferro and Landis.

General and Mrs. Merritt left the post on Monday. They sailed for Europe on Tuesday morning. General and Mrs. Andrews are guests of Prof. and Mrs. Wood. Capt. C. F. Mason is a guest of Major Bellinger.

At 1.05 the arrival of Brig. Gen. Fred. Grant was announced by a salute of eleven guns. The detachment of Cavalry acted as escort, and the superintendent and adjutant accompanied the General and Mrs. Grant to the hotel.

Fresh from the scenes of actual conflict, General Grant was an interested spectator of the sham battle on Wednesday afternoon. For over an hour the hills echoed to the booming of cannon and rattle of musketry. The white force retreated, as per pre-arrangement, to a final stand at the cross road near Sedgwick monument. Throng of spectators on foot lined the road, and the members of the Board of Visitors with their families, General and Mrs. Grant and Captain Fenton followed the maneuvers in carriages. Dress parade followed the exercise at the usual hour. In the evening an outdoor concert was given on the grounds in front of the hotel.

From reveille until tattoo the members of the Board of Visitors were entertained on Monday. Beginning, a visit was paid to Round Pond to inspect the water supply of the post. They then witnessed the Artillery drivers' drill. Later, examinations were attended. After dinner a meeting of the board was held, and in the afternoon three drills were witnessed: Cavalry drill on the plain, target practice on the flats, and machine gun at the target range, all drills being of great interest and well executed. Then came dress parade, and at eight o'clock in the evening an open air concert on the lawn in front of the hotel.

A meeting of the board was held on Tuesday morning. In the afternoon there were mountain battery and light battery drills, then followed dress parade and an evening concert. The selections at the concerts have been heartily appreciated by the members of the board and other visitors, the increase in the number of musicians being very noticeable.

On Wednesday morning, Captain Barnum escorted a number of the members of the board on a horseback trip to various points of interest. The ladies of the board went for a drive with Lieutenant Pope, who with Captain Barnum and Lieutenants Lassiter and Callan are the officers specially detailed to wait upon the board this year.

General Schofield was the guest of the Hon. John Bigelow, at the "Squirrels," at lunch on Wednesday. The physical examination of candidates was begun on Wednesday morning.

School of the Battalion and Castramentation are the drills for Thursday afternoon, with the military gymnastic exercises in the evening.

The ball has been set for Friday evening. Mrs. George W. Goethals has been a guest of Mrs. Kuhn.

The family of Colonel Lusk are expected at the post to-morrow, to remain for the summer.

## CANDIDATES FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Forty-seven candidates presented themselves on June 5 for examination for entrance to the Military Academy. These young men have but recently been appointed, and are as follows: W. P. Abbott, Minn.; O. S. Albright, Tenn.; L. B. Alterman, N. Y.; L. S. Arnold, Ark.; J. J. Brewer, Mo.; H. H. Broadhurst, N. C.; J. H. Byrd, Vt.; M. D. Crittenden, Ill.; E. S. Curtius, Mo.; J. S. Dusenbury and A. A. Garcelon, Jr., Me.; F. A. Garges, Nev.; B. M. Gibson, Nev.; Clark Grove, Colo.; T. W. Jones, Jr., N. C.; W. C. Kelley, Ky.; P. J. R. Kichl, Wis.; J. A. Klein, N. C.; J. C. Lamberton, N. H.;

T. H. Lowe, Mo.; John Lund, Ia.; E. J. Madigan and F. A. Matthews, Ill.; R. I. Maxwell, N. H.; J. E. McGreen, Vt.; D. P. Miller, W. Va.; C. A. Mitchell, N. Y.; St. Clair Newburn, N. C.; E. W. Niles, Me.; W. D. O'Neill, N. Y.; E. E. S. Oliver, S. C.; J. C. Peterson, Ill.; W. W. Price, Tex.; W. E. Prigden, N. C.; W. L. Reichmuth, Wis.; W. W. Rose, Pa.; L. P. Schoonmaker, N. J.; B. F. Scott, W. Va.; W. A. Seager, Ind.; J. B. Shouse, S. D.; J. R. Starkey, Ill.; R. Talbot, Jr., Colo.; B. E. Topham, Pa.; Chauncey R. Webster, O.; H. L. Wells, Mich.; E. Whetsel, Ind., and Charles White, N. J. Fourteen others who were appointed did not report. Private Calvin P. Titus, the young man who achieved fame in scaling the wall at Peking, has been excused from reporting until July 25.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 30, 1901.

At noon on May 25 the Army transport Lawton sailed for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam, with two companies of the 11th Cavalry. Owing to her small capacity, she carried only a few passengers, among them being Major J. E. Macklin, Capt. R. M. Blatchford, Capt. C. E. Dentler, Capt. W. H. Winterberg, Capt. J. M. Wheate, Capt. J. S. Fogg, Lieut. E. A. Macklin, Lieut. W. C. Jones, Lieut. H. E. Eames, Lieut. J. P. Robinson, Mrs. J. E. Macklin, Mrs. E. A. Macklin, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Evans.

The neat little chapel, with a seating capacity of three hundred, for the general hospital, will be completed in about three weeks.

All the troops of the garrison took part in the Decoration Day parade, which was a credit to all. It is significant that the National Cemetery has been much enlarged this year; four years ago it was thought that such an extension would not be needed for fifty years.

Some of the best players among local golfers gathered on the post links on May 30. Captain Rumbough made some particularly good scores.

Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, who is executive officer of the General Hospital, leaves in the near future for his new station, Fort Bayard, N. M. Dr. Collins has done much to build up the hospital, and has, in everything, been Colonel Girard's invaluable assistant.

Major George S. Young has arrived at Alcatraz Island and taken command of the garrison. Mrs. Young will join him early in June.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark left May 27 for the Yosemite, to inspect the trail in the Hetchy Hetchy Valley. Mrs. Foote, wife of Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, who is now in Manila, has taken apartments at the Hotel Vendome, San Jose, for the summer.

Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. A., was the guest of honor on May 17 at a dinner given by Mrs. John F. Merrill, of San Francisco. Covers were laid for twenty-four, and the decorations were the national colors. Among the guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard and Mrs. McKittrick, General Shafter's daughter.

Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, and her son expect to leave shortly for the East, where young Sawyer will finish his studies at one of the Eastern colleges.

On Friday, May 24, Miss Rawles, daughter of Col. Jacob B. Rawles, was hostess at a 14-cover luncheon. The two tables were decorated in red and white, pink and white, and around them were seated Miss Wilson, Miss Madden, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Davis, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Lemon, Miss Hobbs, Miss Colborn, Miss Hoskins, Miss Marshall and Miss Davis. During the luncheon the 3d Artillery Band rendered some beautiful selections.

The officers of the battleship Wisconsin entertained a number of friends at breakfast on May 27.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. E. W. Clark, has as her guest her sister, Miss Houghton, of San Francisco.

Major Louis Brechemin, who arrived from Fort Logan a few days ago, sails June 1 for Manila.

Dr. and Mrs. Edmondson, of Gallup, N. M., are guests of Colonel and Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, of Washington, D. C., is at the Occidental with her young daughter. She is on her way to Manila to join her husband, and sails June 1.

Major and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, who arrived a few days ago from Fort Riley, are at the Plymouth. They sail June 1 for Manila.

Army officers registering in San Francisco during the week ending May 30 were: Major W. B. Schofield, Major James S. Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. Parker, Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr.; Major George S. Young, Major R. D. Potts, Lieut. J. H. Rice, Major L. Brechemin, Lieut. Albert S. Odell, Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Capt. J. McClintock and Major A. H. Russell.

## THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

New York, May 28, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the name and in the language of our great Captain, "Let us have peace;" and to this end, that we may secure that peace, make it at least possible by selecting for Superintendent of the Military Academy an officer with no less rank than that of a full Colonel of the line, an officer well known for strict discipline, tempered with justice, of large and long experience, gained by successfully handling his company, battalion and regiment, or with larger bodies of troops, in the field and in garrison; an officer of the very highest known military knowledge and standing. Then let him, the Superintendent of the Academy, select the Commandant of Cadets, with not less rank than that of a field officer of the line. The Superintendent should also have the selection of all subordinate officers, including instructors and staff officers, employed at the Academy by detail. If by chance officers seek the minor duties, etc., through the War Department or the Adjutant General's Office, or through political channels, let their names be submitted to the Superintendent of the Academy for consideration, confirmation and approval, and we will not have any more painful scenes at West Point, such as have occurred in recent years, and within a very short period.

There is an abundance of fine material in our Army for such detail as indicated. It should be quickly and carefully collected, and the means at once applied to benefit the very life and existence of our grand military school from which have been graduated so many of our great commanders, to say nothing of the many prominent men, past and present, in civil life.

Congress and the people apparently will no longer tolerate insubordination and cowardly hazing at the hands of upper class men at the Academy; therefore it is wise to call a halt at once to such practices. Bullies and

triflers in any of the classes should be brought up with a round turn the moment such traits are apparent; the conduct of men usually known as "class leaders" should be carefully supervised by the proper officers, to the end that no overt act on their part or the classes they represent may ensue to the discredit of the institution.

Young men who have been honored by and with an appointment to a cadetship at the U. S. Military Academy should be guided by their oaths as well as by gentlemanly impulse to serve the best interests of the Government and of the people who have so honored them with such appointment.

It should be borne in mind that increased temporary military rank, by preference or otherwise, does not always carry with it the requisite knowledge or experience; therefore it seems that it would be wise to hold within the lines on which our military system is built which has heretofore brought honorable and eminently successful results to our arms.

## FORTY YEARS A SOLDIER.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 3, 1901.

Col. Jesse M. Lee paid a visit to Denver on Wednesday, and Major C. M. O'Connor is in command of the post during his absence; Captain Koehler, 4th Cav., has temporary command of the post in the absence of Major O'Connor, who is spending a few days at Fort Riley.

The roofing for the eight double sets of married officers' quarters is completed, and men are now working on the interiors.

Troops F, G and H, which are now on the target range, for practice, will remain at practice until June 12. There are now fourteen members of the 14th Cavalry band. The band is improving very rapidly, and is already in much demand.

Capt. William R. Grove, commissary officer, has been placed in charge of the post mess, to relieve Captain Allen of the 29th Infantry.

Captain and Mrs. Dickman spent Friday in Kansas City. Dr. Richard left Wednesday for St. Paul.

The bachelor officers gave a most enjoyable hop Friday evening at Pope Hall. Among those present were Captain and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. James Reanes, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Bennett, Chaplain Robinson, Captain M. C. Smith, Lieutenants Pillow, Meyer, Sterlig, Fisher, Riggs, Day, Jordan, Deen and Gregory; the Misses Blanche and Grace McGonigle, Grace Gilpin, Dulcena Yates, Eleanor Parmelee, Addie Streever, Mabel and Blanche Neely, Isabel Brewster, Mattie Stone, Maude Craig, Kate Stone, Elizabeth Bittmann and Marie Dodsworth; Messrs. Edward McGonigle, Edgar Hopkins, Charles Winn, James McGonigle, Jr., Sylvester Parker, W. S. Basinger, Shelton Burr, Hepler Shockley and J. C. Stone of the city; Miss Barnum, of Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Tittmore, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Mrs. C. C. Smith entertained the Young Matrons' Card Club Monday afternoon. Mrs. O. B. Meyer will entertain the club this afternoon at the home of her sister.

Mrs. Kate Dodge, widow of the late Capt. Charles Dodge, is visiting Mrs. Virginia Mills, widow of Capt. Frank Mills.

Mrs. O. B. Meyers, children and maid will leave Thursday for Cleveland, to spend the summer with General and Mrs. Meyer.

Chaplain Robinson will preach in the First Presbyterian Church in the city next Sunday.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 30, 1901.

Mrs. Joseph Baird, daughter-in-law of the post surgeon, accompanied by her three youngest children, arrived at the post last week from Cloudcroft, and will spend the hot months here. Thomas O'Brien, who has been ill at the hospital in El Paso, came out to the post this week to be with his mother and brother for a short visit before returning to Mexico.

A number of citizens of El Paso recently bought several hundred acres of ground adjoining the post; part of it lies between the larger range and the post; a strip of it is just a few yards behind the quartermaster's office. The land was bought as a site for the erection of country residences, and the owners will shortly begin work.

Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 2d Cav., will shortly join her husband at his new station, Fort Meade, Dakota.

Troop D, 5th Cavalry, under command of Captain Caldwell, began target practice the first of the week.

Mrs. Walter Howe, wife of Major Howe, of the Artillery, will spend the summer in El Paso visiting his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howe.

The wells of the Copper Smelting Company are being drilled on the hill adjoining the post.

## ANGEL ISLAND.

Angel Island, Cal., May 30, 1901.

Decoration Day was duly observed by the members of the garrison, the graves being strewed with flowers and decorated with flags, presented by Mrs. Howland, wife of Major Carver Howland. Memorial services were held by the chaplain on Sunday, May 26.

The members of the garrison were entertained May 24 at the amusement services by the ladies of the post. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and readings.

Major and Mrs. Carver Howland entertained Dr. Cosam J. Bartlett at a very charming and unique dinner on May 26. Mrs. William McNair, who has been here since November, sails June 1 for Manila. Mrs. McNair will be greatly missed.

Miss Stoker, who has been visiting Southern California for a month or more, has returned after a delightful trip.

Dr. Cosam J. Bartlett, who has just returned from Alaska, has reported for duty here.

The battleship Illinois, now undergoing finishing touches at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Virginia, will have her official trial between Cape Ann, Mass., and Cape Porpoise, Maine, on June 13. Capt. Charles J. Train, Lieutenant Commanders Ten Eyck, D. W. Veeder and Lieut. Sumner E. W. Kittelle will lay off the trial course.

The William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, have received the first payment for the cruiser contracted for by the Turkish Government.



## PACIFICATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On my return to New York I read with very respectful attention the courteous reply in your issue of May 18 to my article in the May "Forum." I note especially your concluding paragraph: "The work of the civil commission has been excellent in every way, but it has been supplemental to that of the military forces," etc. This is virtually my contention, for I do not really "ignore" the work of pacification by our officers outside of their distinct field as military men; it is, in fact, precisely this work of pacification that I would have extended by such an agency—"supplemental to the work of the military forces"—as that which I suggested. I think that, after Aguinaldo's council in November, 1899, the Filipino organization was transformed, gaining a new lease of life by adopting guerrilla methods, as stated in Gen. MacArthur's report, from which I quote on the fourth page of my article. It is this transformed Filipino organization that I conceive to have been "underrated so diplomatically;" the work of the Krag-Jorgenson bullet in the brilliant northern campaign led by MacArthur, Lawton, Wheaton, Young—one of the most interesting campaigns of modern times—I recorded, with hearty appreciation and outspoken admiration of our soldiers, in "Harper's Weekly" and later in my Philippine history. My attitude is not in doubt.

Permit me to express regret that you say "Mr. Wilcox proceeds on the assumption that we wished to give the Army the whole credit," and "his point of view is entirely different from ours." I proceed on the assumption that you wish to distribute the credit with impartial justice. The Army and Navy Journal I regard as a paper of such a high character that I should be very sorry to admit that my point of view was entirely different from that which it so ably represents. It is, in fact, one of the few indispensable publications always welcomed in my study. In the course of my personal work I have drawn freely upon the correspondence published in its columns, thus practically adopting its point of view on many important subjects.

My choice of a passage from the editorial of March 30 as a text for the "Forum" article is but a proof of the high value attached to your utterances, and a further proof is the present letter, in which I would urge you to overlook minor points of disagreement, and to lend your invaluable support to the view advanced by an ardent friend of the American Army in the following passages taken from his article—the article in question: "Think how many problems of a similar nature the future may have in store for us as a nation. The conclusion that they either can be or should be disposed of by the military arm alone is not only contrary to the evidence, but is also likely to prove a most pernicious error, if the general public comes to accept it."

"A civil commission may be looked to for such achievements as those which I have briefly indicated . . . in countries harassed by war. The suggestion is, that in future, when such grave and complex problems shall present themselves, a leading role shall be assigned to able civilians representing the Government and co-operating with the Army on the ground. There should be, in all armies representing civilized states, more reliance upon tactful conciliation and less upon coercion, and this from the very outset."

MARRION WILCOX.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1901.

The Board of Visitors as the first of the numerous practical exercises which they will see before the week is out, observed the seamanship drill on board the Chesapeake, under command of Lieutenant Commander Knight, head of the department of navigation, and his assistants, Lieutenant Commander Grant and Lieutenants Craven, Bookwalter and Johnston. The cadets in charge of the different stations were Cadet Lieutenant Commander E. J. King and Cadet Lieutenants A. G. Howe, W. N. Vernon, Roger Williams and C. A. Conway.

At the dress parade on Sunday the colors were presented to the Second Division, Cadet Roger Williams commanding. For two or three years the right to this honor has been determined by a system which takes into account the various phases of Academic life in which excellence is demonstrated. The drill for the flag has an important bearing on the final result, but so does scholarship, the result of contests in different branches of athletics, individual feats of members of a division along certain lines, and other things. The Second Division clinched their hold on first honors by winning the baseball contest last week. Among the members of the Second Division, Cadet Roger Williams, the captain, is one of the best football players and is captain of the boat crew. All this swells the score of his division. Other members of the football team in this division are Manley, Land and Reid. Raudenbush, Anderson and Staton are on the baseball team, and McBride is the captain of the fencing team as well as being one of the foremost scholars in the graduating class. Cadet Nichols is a member of both the boat crew and football teams, and Cadet Steinhagen is the editor of the "Lucky Bag." Miss Frances McIlvain, of Philadelphia, was chosen by Cadet Williams to present the colors. She was brought out on the arm of Superintendent Wainwright and made the presentation in a graceful speech, to which Cadet Williams gallantly replied. Miss McIlvain was attended by Miss Elsie McIlvain, of Philadelphia; Miss Augusta Woodward and Miss Hannah Randall, of Annapolis. These young ladies had been chosen by the captains of the other divisions. Miss Mattie Edgerton, of Baltimore, was chosen by Cadet Lieutenant Commander King to be maid of honor.

At 10.30 o'clock the Academic Board and a number of other officers assembled at the library building, and with the Board of Visitors proceeded to the parade ground, headed by Superintendent Wainwright and General Bragg, the one a hero of the Spanish-American War, and the other a hero of the Civil War. The party was greeted with a flourish of trumpets and a salute of seventeen guns. The battalion of marines, commanded by Major L. Karmouny, presented arms as the party passed. At the parade ground the cadets presented arms, and the Academy band "sounded off." The companies passed in review. Later the members of the board made an informal inspection of the grounds and buildings, while the band entertained the large and brilliant crowd which had assembled by a concert. This concluded the exercises of the morning.

This year's graduating class at the Naval Academy is an exceptional one in many ways. Two of its members have asked permission to marry. One of these is William H. Steinhagen, of Indiana, who on next Saturday evening, June 8, will wed Miss Evangeline Bellis of

this city. The wedding will take place at Roland Park, Baltimore, at the residence of Mrs. Chas. R. Morrow, the sister of the prospective bride.

The Board of Visitors were entertained Sunday evening by a concert by the Academy band, after which a business meeting was held. Superintendent Wainwright was given an audience and gave the board his views on needs of the Academy. The board elected Gen. E. S. Bragg to deliver the oration to the cadets on commencement day, and Thos. S. Martin, U. S. Senator from Virginia, as vice-president of the board.

The practical exercises of graduation week were continued June 4 by "general quarters" upon the monitor Puritan. The Puritan steamed out toward the Chesapeake Bay, followed by the Board of Visitors and party on the Standish. The Puritan was commanded by Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, head of the department of ordnance and gunnery, who had as his assistants Lieut. L. S. Van Dusen and Ensigns A. E. Kalbach and W. T. Cluverius. The direct command of the cadets was turned over to the cadet lieutenant commander, E. J. King. Every post in the ship was occupied by a cadet. All the guns were fired excepting the 13-inch rifles.

The tablet erected in the Naval Academy chapel to Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., was unveiled on May 30, with imposing ceremonies. Assistant Secretary Hackett, of the Navy, who is a member of the post, was present. The statue was ordered unveiled and presented by Commander Allen C. Blakewell of Lafayette Post. Commander Wainwright, U. S. N., received and accepted the trust. Secretary Hackett made the dedicatory address. The Post left at five o'clock.

The following alternates have reported at the Naval Academy for their entrance examinations: T. S. Brown, Ill.; W. A. Crowley, N. J.; J. McD. Shea, Tenn.; L. S. Border, Iowa; W. K. Monroe, Mo.; H. S. Turner, Md.; G. C. Pegram, Tenn.; C. S. Marston, Me.; C. C. Hubbell, Mich.; C. H. Shaw, Mass.; J. C. Parks, S. C.; J. H. Newton, Jr., Pa.; T. G. Ellyson, Va. Four have successfully passed their mental examinations. They are Ellyson, Newton, Marston and Pegram, who will now be examined physically. Re-examinations for those who failed mentally will be held on Monday and Tuesday.

## STANDING OF NAVAL CADETS.

Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1901.

The final standing of the graduating class of Naval Cadets has been determined, embracing the marks in every subject for the four years' course, the total obtainable being 700. Cadet Julius A. Furer, of Wisconsin, leads with a mark of 682.38, and Cadet William B. Fogarty, of Ohio, is second with 678.90. The first six members are "star" members, that is they obtained 85 per cent. or over of the possible. The remaining four are Cadets Clarence A. Conway, of Michigan, 673.74; Ernest J. King, of Ohio, 667.78; Sidney M. Henry, of New York, 635.37, and Isaac I. Yates, of New York, 647.24. The first 47 obtained an average of 74 per cent. or more, and are considered to have passed with credit. The lists in order of the marks received is as follows. The names of cadets who saw service in the war with Spain are marked with an asterisk:

No. 7, Lewis B. McBride, Pa.; 8, Byron A. Long, Cal.; 9, Alfred G. Howe, Ind.; 10, George C. Westervelt, Tex.; 11, William Norris, Pa.; 12, Charles W. Fisher, Jr., Md.; 13, John T. Burwell, Va.; 14, William H. Steinhagen, Ind.; 15, James L. Ackerson, Mich.; 16, Raymond S. Keyes, Ohio; 17, Ernest A. Brooks, Tenn.; 18, Adolphus Andrews, Tex.; 19, Frederick L. Oliver, N. C.; 20, Thos. R. Kurtz, Minn.; 21, Holden C. Richardson, Pa.; 22, Harold E. Cook, Mass.; 23, Merlyn G. Cook, Kan.; 24, John H. Walsh, Wash.; 25, John M. Enoch, Miss.; 26, Rufus S. Manley, Kan.; 27, John P. Jackson, N. J.; 28, Benyaud B. Wygant, Fla.; 29, Manley H. Simons, R. I.; 30, Caspar Goodrich, Conn.; 31, Ivan E. Bass, Miss.; 32, William S. Pye, Minn.; 33, Roger Williams, N. Y.; 34, Burrell C. Allen, S. C.; 35, Charles L. Bruff, N. Y.; 36, Arthur P. Fairfield, Me.; 37, John C. Fremont, Jr., N. Y.; 38, Edward E. Spofford, N. Y.; 39, Newman K. Perry, Jr., S. C.; 40, John H. Furse, Ga.; 41, Frank R. McCrary, Ark.; 42, Lewis S. Cox, Jr., N. J.; 43, Edward C. Hamner, Jr., Va.; 44, Walter N. Vernou, Mich.; 45, Wallace Bertholf, N. J.; 46, Percy W. Foote, N. C.; 47, Orie W. Fowler, Ia.; 48, John F. Green, N. C.; 49, Frank McCommon, Mo.; 50, Theodore A. Kittinger, Ind.; 51, George F. Neal, Tenn.; 52, William H. Allen, S. C.; 53, Joseph L. Hileman, Va.; 54, Guy Whitlock, Minn.; 55, John Downes, Jr., at large; 56, George F. Blair, Mich.; 57, Owen H. Oakley, Neb.; 58, John J. Hannigan, Ill.; 59, Charles T. Hutchins, Jr., Pa.; 60, Jesse B. Gay, Conn.; 61, Guy W. S. Castle, Wis.; 62, Gerard P. Nightingale, N. Y.; 63, William W. Gailbraith, Tenn.; 64, John J. Fitzpatrick, Ohio; 65, John V. Babcock, Ia.; 66, Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr., N. Y.; 67, John M. Caffery, La.

Cadets Yates and Howe stand No. 1 in conduct, each having received but ten demerits during the whole year, and demerits come in the Academy like falling stars in November. Cadet B. C. Allen rates next in conduct with twelve demerits, and Cadet Andrews fourth with thirteen.

Standing of the Second Class, next year's First Class.—No. 1, F. W. Sterling, Ill.; 2, H. S. Klyce, Ark.; 3, H. G. S. Wallace, Colo.; 4, J. W. Woodruff, Mich.; 5, J. O. Richardson, Texas; 6, G. Darst, W. Va.; 7, R. R. Adams, Ill.; 8, E. S. Land, Wyo.; 9, E. G. Kintner, Ind.; 10, C. M. Simmers, Pa.; 11, F. W. Osburn, Ore.; 12, H. A. Baldrige, Mo.; 13, Semmes Read, W. Va.; 14, M. L. Goldman, La.; 15, G. J. Meyers, Iowa; 16, W. W. Smith, Ky.; 17, W. L. Pryor, Mo.; 18, J. P. Murdock, N. Y.; 19, R. M. Griswold, Mass.; 20, E. J. Marquart, Ind.; 21, D. C. Bingham, Ala.; 22, A. A. Peterson, N. Y.; 23, N. E. Nichols, Mich.; 24, J. Reed, Jr., Ohio; 25, F. D. Hall, Ill.; 26, F. C. Martin, Ill.; 27, G. R. Horning, Pa.; 28, R. Wallace, Jr., Ky.; 29, R. P. Craft, Mo.; 30, O. C. Dowling, Mass.; 31, W. G. Diman, Mass.; 32, T. L. Osburn, Ill.; 33, L. Brooks, Jr., Ohio; 34, R. Wainwright, Jr., at large; 35, L. B. Porterfield, Ala.; 36, H. D. Childs, Vt.; 37, C. W. Early, Va.; 38, Jas. P. Lannon, Va.; 39, J. O. Fisher, Me.; 40, F. S. Whitten, N. M.; 41, O. F. Cooper, N. C.; 42, R. Henderson, Mass.; 43, P. M. O'Reilly, Pa.; 44, F. B. Freyer, Ga.; 45, J. A. Campbell, Jr., Pa.; 46, E. B. Parker, N. H.; 47, G. J. Rowell, Ill.; 48, D. A. Weaver, Ga.; 49, R. P. Finney, Wis.; 50, W. Brown, Jr., N. C.; 51, R. C. Davis, Ky.; 52, A. Staton, N. C.; 53, W. T. Conn, Jr., Md.; 54, J. C. Townsend, Iowa; 55, M. S. Corning, N. Y.; 56, W. D. Puleston, Fla.; 57, K. B. Crittenden, Mo.; 58, W. T. Moses, N. Y.; 59, J. H. Blackburn, Mass.; 60,

C. Bean, Jr., Texas; 61, C. S. Kerrick, Cal.; 62, G. P. Brown, Cal.; 63, H. H. Johnston, Mo.

Standing of the Third Class, next year's Second Class.—No. 1, A. H. Van Keuren, Mich.; 2, P. H. Fretz, N. D.; 3, D. R. Battles, Pa.; 4, W. W. Smyth, Iowa; 5, L. Sahm, Iowa; 6, S. C. Rowan, at large; 7, W. S. Anderson, Ill.; 8, S. M. Robinson, Texas; 9, R. P. Schlabach, Ohio; 10, R. W. Ryden, Iowa; 11, W. R. Raudenbush, Minn.; 12, H. D. Cooke, N. Y.; 13, R. D. Gatewood, at large; 14, R. S. Holmes, N. Y.; 15, F. H. Poteet, Mo.; 17, G. S. Radford, Mich.; 18, T. Nelson, Mich.; 19, E. Friedrick, N. Y.; 20, L. R. Leahy, N. Y.; 21, F. J. Cleary, N. Y.; 22, M. Milne, Ohio; 23, W. F. Van Auker, N. Y.; 24, L. H. Lacy, Texas; 25, M. S. Davis, Cal.; 26, A. T. Brisbin, Pa.; 27, R. A. Koch, Neb.; 28, S. C. Loomis, Ill.; 29, C. C. Moses, Ala.; 30, J. D. Willson, Ind.; 31, W. E. T. Neumann, Cal.; 32, C. A. Blakely, Ky.; 33, B. Y. Rhodes, Miss.; 34, H. R. Stark, Pa.; 35, C. E. Brillhart, Pa.; 37, A. S. Kibbee, N. Y.; 37, T. H. Taylor, Miss.; 38, J. S. Arwine, Ind.; 39, C. E. Smith, Ohio; 40, M. K. Metcalf, Cal.; 41, J. Rodgers, at large; 42, H. McL. Walker, Ga.; 43, W. Ancrum, S. C.; 44, R. S. Thompson, Dist. of Col.; 45, C. Belknap, Jr., Mass.; 46, T. Ward, Jr., N. Y.; 47, F. V. McNair, at large; 48, C. H. McKenzie, Ga.; 49, J. J. McCracken, Va.; 50, F. H. Sadler, Ala.; 51, D. T. Ghent, Texas; 52, J. S. Abbott, Wis.; 53, R. Iglesias, Costa Rica.

Standing of Fourth Class, next year's Third Class.—No. 1, D. McD. Le Breton, at large; 2, C. A. Richter, Wis.; 3, A. C. Pickens, Ala.; 4, R. B. Hilliard, N. Y.; 5, F. G. Coburn, Minn.; 6, J. E. Otterson, Pa.; 7, W. P. Druley, Conn.; 8, P. J. Bassett, Conn.; 9, J. H. Loflaud, Iowa; 10, H. E. Kimmell, Ky.; 11, F. G. Tupper, Ga.; 12, C. A. Harrington, Mass.; 13, C. C. Soule, Mass.; 14, A. G. Caffee, Mo.; 15, P. E. Dampman, Pa.; 16, H. S. Howard, N. Y.; 17, J. D. Little, Ohio; 18, W. P. Sedgwick, N. Y.; 19, C. K. Jones, Ohio; 20, D. B. Craig, Ill.; 21, L. P. Treadwell, Conn.; 22, P. P. Blackburn, Neb.; 23, N. H. Wright, Ill.; 24, F. E. McMullen, Wis.; 25, H. B. Fairchild, Wis.; 26, D. F. Wickersham, at large; 27, R. A. Davies, Mass.; 28, H. Powell, Ky.; 29, L. E. Morgan, Neb.; 30, F. A. Todd, S. C.; 31, C. W. Mauldin, S. C.; 32, J. W. Hayward, N. J.; 33, A. Claude, Md.; 34, W. H. Toaz, N. Y.; 35, A. H. Rice, Miss.; 36, C. R. P. Rodgers, Pa.; 37, W. A. Smead, S. D.; 38, E. W. Chaffee, 39, F. D. McMillan, Ohio; 40, W. F. Halsey, at large; 41, N. W. Post, Neb.; 42, M. W. Arrowood, N. C.; 43, B. K. Johnson, Texas; 44, R. R. Riggs, N. J.; 45, E. C. Oak, Me.; 46, C. L. Hand, Miss.; 47, H. H. 50, H. A. Stuart, Va.; 51, E. F. Green, Ill.; 52, S. L. Michael, Md.; 48, J. P. Hart, Kan.; 49, A. B. Reed, Mo.; H. Hazard, Mo.; 53, O. C. F. Dodge, at large; 54, R. F. Dillen, Ind.; 55, S. Hage, Minn.; 56, C. S. McDowell, Ohio; 57, A. K. Shoup, Iowa; 58, G. M. Baum, Kan.; 59, E. B. Sherman, at large; 60, W. J. Holland, Pa.; 61, R. T. Carpenter, N. H.; 62, I. C. Johnson, La.; 63, L. M. Stewart, Ill.; 64, D. W. Bagley, at large; 65, B. Barnette, at large; 66, C. A. Richards, Kan.; 67, R. P. McCullough, N. J.; 68, T. E. Collins, Pa.; 69, H. E. Hutchins, at large.

C. J. Cressy, Cal.; J. F. Maguire, Mass.; A. S. Wadsworth, N. C.; J. A. Taylor, Pa. The last four failed to receive the passing mark.

## MAJOR PICKETT'S HARD FIGHT.

The hottest fighting of many weeks in the Philippines was the "Corkscrew Hill" engagement, in which the rebels made desperate efforts to capture Major George E. Pickett, additional paymaster, U. S. V. The command consisted of a detachment of ten mounted men of the 16th Inf., together with two civilians. Major Pickett carried \$75,000, and knowledge of this fact is supposed to have spurred on the ladrones. When half way between Bagabag and Cordon on March 9, three companies of insurgents in full uniform attacked the escort. One member of the assaulting party wore an American uniform. Two of the companies were mounted. They fired on the Americans where the trail crosses the stream. All of the pack animals were stampeded at the first volley, and crossed over to the foot of the hill occupied by the rebels. Corp. A. C. Hocker was mortally wounded in the throat. One packer to whom Major Pickett gave his carbine soon reported that it had burst; two men had their rifles choked up, and one man broke his gun in two parts at the stock, according to an account in the Manila "Times."

One man was sent back to Bagabag and Solano on a swift horse for reinforcements. Major Pickett then ordered the force to take up a position on a low hill some 150 to 200 yards in front of the enemy's position. In doing so the party had to pass under a terrific cross fire. This position was held for half an hour, when a detachment was seen to leave the enemy's position with the evident purpose of flanking the Americans. They were also making desperate attempts to lead off the pack train which had halted at the foot of the hill which they commanded, but each attempt resulted in the wounding or death of those who made the attempt. Major Pickett called for two volunteers who were willing to risk their lives to save the train. Private William Cody and the two civilians, S. M. Berger and William Cox, volunteered to make the attempt to get the train back. They rolled down the hill into the brush and grass bordering the stream, and if the situation had been less serious, it would have convulsed the onlookers. Cody and Cox made a dash for the pack train under a fearful fire, and succeeded in getting them across the river.

When Major Pickett ordered five men to hold the hill then occupied, while he proceeded with Dr. Warwick and the rest of the men of the command to occupy a range of taller hills in the rear which commanded the enemy's positions, a point also deemed impossible to flank without great loss to themselves. The insurgents could not get the range on the new position, which resulted in their demoralization when they saw the execution the troops were doing upon them. They could not stand the fire and stampeded in great disorder.

The fight had lasted two hours, and after waiting for reinforcements the little band took advantage of the little remaining daylight to push on. The rebels thought reinforcements had arrived, for they attempted no further molestation, although they shouted and called to each other in the brush. The casualties, besides the killing of Corporal Hocker, included the slight wounding of Paymaster's Clerk J. V. Oliver. Major Pickett has commended all his force for gallant and meritorious conduct, and especially Private Cody and Civilian Cox, whose daring in going after the pack train in the very teeth of the enemy, Major Pickett says, was the bravest thing he ever saw. The Manila "Freedom" says: "Major Pickett acquitted himself with the same dash and daring that made his father famous in the war of the Rebellion."



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1901.

Decoration Day was marked by the customary observances.

The members of the Board of Visitors continued to arrive throughout the week. Lieutenant General Schofield reached the post on Friday afternoon and was received with a salute, and a detachment of Cavalry acted as his escort. Muster and practice review were held on Friday afternoon, followed by dress parade.

Throng of visitors witnessed the review for the Board of Visitors on Saturday afternoon. The Cadets had donned their summer uniform; the weather was fair, and the spectacle a beautiful one. After review the customary reception was held at the quarters of the Superintendent. Colonel and Mrs. Mills, assisted by the members and ladies of the Academic Board, introduced their guests to the following members and ladies of the Board of Visitors: Lieutenant General and Mrs. Schofield, Major General Sickles, Mrs. Crackenhorpe, Dr. and Mrs. J. William White, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Heaton, Benjamin I. Wheeler, LL. D.; Hon. and Mrs. William H. Upham, Mr. and Mrs. John Allison, Hon. and Mrs. James Hay, Hon. John Kean, Miss Kean, Hon. and Mrs. Charles B. Landis, Hon. Thad. M. Mahon. Among others present were General Wherry, Miss Wherry, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, General and Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. MacArthur, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, Hon. John Bigelow, Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. Father O'Keefe, and many other guests from the vicinity and a very general representation of the residents of the post.

Dress parade followed review. A cadet hop took place in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening. A baseball party was given by Mrs. Jones in the evening before the hop. There was no game on Wednesday, owing to the heavy rain. Trinity College was to have played the Cadet team. There was no game scheduled for Saturday. The last game of the season will be played on Saturday of the present week, June 8.

The meeting of the Association of Graduates will be held at 3 p. m. June 8. The annual examination was begun on Saturday morning.

General Schofield was elected President, General Sickles, Vice-President, and Representative Charles B. Landis, of Indiana, Secretary of the Board of Visitors, at the meeting for organization. The board was subdivided into the following committees: Increase in scope at the Academy—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, chairman; Messrs. Upham, Kean, Landis, Hay, Taliaferro and Allison. Buildings and grounds—Hon. James Hay, chairman; Messrs. White, Allison and Upham. Hygiene, athletics and lights—Dr. J. William White, chairman; Messrs. Hay, Mahon and Heaton. Armament and equipment—Hon. J. P. Taliaferro, chairman; Messrs. Heaton, Sickles and Wheeler. Examinations, instruction and discipline—Benjamin I. Wheeler, LL. D., chairman; Messrs. Upham, Allison and White. Fiscal affairs, supplies and expenditures—Hon. John Kean, chairman; Messrs. Mahon, Taliaferro and Landis.

General and Mrs. Merritt left the post on Monday. They sailed for Europe on Tuesday morning. General and Mrs. Andrews are guests of Prof. and Mrs. Wood. Capt. C. F. Mason is a guest of Major Bellinger.

At 1.05 the arrival of Brig. Gen. Fred. Grant was announced by a salute of eleven guns. The detachment of Cavalry acted as escort, and the superintendent and adjutant accompanied the General and Mrs. Grant to the hotel.

Fresh from the scenes of actual conflict, General Grant was an interested spectator of the sham battle on Wednesday afternoon. For over an hour the hills echoed to the booming of cannon and rattle of musketry. The white force retreated, as per pre-arrangement, to a final stand at the cross road near Sedgwick monument. Throng of spectators on foot lined the road, and the members of the Board of Visitors with their families, General and Mrs. Grant and Captain Fenton followed the maneuvers in carriages. Dress parade followed the exercise at the usual hour. In the evening an outdoor concert was given on the grounds in front of the hotel.

From reveille until tattoo the members of the Board of Visitors were entertained on Monday. Beginning, a visit was paid to Round Pond to inspect the water supply of the post. They then witnessed the Artillery drivers' drill. Later, examinations were attended. After dinner a meeting of the board was held, and in the afternoon three drills were witnessed: Cavalry drill on the plain, target practice on the flats, and machine gun at the target range, all drills being of great interest and well executed. Then came dress parade, and at eight o'clock in the evening an open air concert on the lawn in front of the hotel.

A meeting of the board was held on Tuesday morning. In the afternoon there were mountain battery and light battery drills, then followed dress parade and an evening concert. The selections at the concerts have been heartily appreciated by the members of the board and other visitors, the increase in the number of musicians being very noticeable.

On Wednesday morning, Captain Barnum escorted a number of the members of the board on a horseback trip to various points of interest. The ladies of the board went for a drive with Lieutenant Pope, who, with Captain Barnum and Lieutenants Lassiter and Callan are the officers specially detailed to wait upon the board this year.

General Schofield was the guest of the Hon. John Bigelow, at the "Squirrels," at lunch on Wednesday. The physical examination of candidates was begun on Wednesday morning.

School of the Battalion and Castramentation are the drills for Thursday afternoon, with the military gymnastic exercises in the evening.

The ball has been set for Friday evening.

Mrs. George W. Goethals has been a guest of Mrs. Kuhn.

The family of Colonel Lusk are expected at the post to-morrow, to remain for the summer.

## CANDIDATES FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Forty-seven candidates presented themselves on June 5 for examination for entrance to the Military Academy. These young men have but recently been appointed, and are as follows: W. P. Abbott, Minn.; O. S. Albright, Tenn.; L. B. Alterman, N. Y.; L. S. Arnold, Ark.; J. J. Brewer, Mo.; H. H. Broadhurst, N. C.; J. H. Byrd, Vt.; M. D. Crittenden, Ill.; E. S. Curtiss, Mo.; J. S. Dusenbury and A. A. Garcelon, Jr., Me.; F. A. Garges, Nev.; B. M. Gibson, Nev.; Clark Grove, Colo.; T. W. Jones, Jr., N. C.; W. C. Kelley, Ky.; P. J. R. Kiehl, Wis.; J. A. Klein, N. C.; J. C. Lambertson, N. H.;

T. H. Lowe, Mo.; John Lund, Ia.; E. J. Madigan and F. A. Matthews, Ill.; R. I. Maxwell, N. H.; J. E. McGee, Vt.; D. P. Miller, W. Va.; C. A. Mitchell, N. Y.; St. Clair Newbern, N. C.; E. W. Niles, Me.; W. D. O'Neill, N. Y.; E. E. S. Oliver, S. C.; J. C. Peterson, Ill.; W. W. Price, Tex.; W. E. Prigden, N. C.; W. L. Reichmuth, Wis.; W. W. Rose, Pa.; L. P. Schoonmaker, N. J.; B. F. Scott, W. Va.; W. A. Seager, Ind.; J. B. Shouse, S. D.; J. R. Starkey, Ill.; R. Talbot, Jr., Colo.; B. E. Topham, Pa.; Chauncey R. Webster, O.; H. L. Wells, Mich.; E. Whetsel, Ind., and Charles White, N. J. Fourteen others who were appointed did not report. Private Calvin P. Titus, the young man who achieved fame in scaling the wall at Peking, has been excused from reporting until July 25.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 30, 1901.

At noon on May 25 the Army transport Lawton sailed for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam, with two companies of the 11th Cavalry. Owing to her small capacity, she carried only a few passengers, among them being Major J. E. Macklin, Capt. R. M. Blatchford, Capt. C. E. Dentler, Capt. W. H. Winterberg, Capt. J. M. Wheatle, Capt. J. S. Fogg, Lieut. E. A. Macklin, Lieut. W. C. Jones, Lieut. H. E. Eames, Lieut. J. P. Robinson, Mrs. J. E. Macklin, Mrs. E. A. Macklin, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Evans.

The neat little chapel, with a seating capacity of three hundred, for the general hospital, will be completed in about three weeks.

All the troops of the garrison took part in the Decoration Day parade, which was a credit to all. It is significant that the National Cemetery has been much enlarged this year; four years ago it was thought that such an extension would not be needed for fifty years.

Some of the best players among local golfers gathered on the post links on May 30. Captain Rumbough made some particularly good scores.

Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, who is executive officer of the General Hospital, leaves in the near future for his new station, Fort Bayard, N. M. Dr. Collins has done much to build up the hospital, and has, in everything, been Colonel Girard's invaluable assistant.

Major George S. Young has arrived at Alcatraz Island and taken command of the garrison. Mrs. Young will join him early in June.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark left May 27 for the Yosemite, to inspect the trail in the Hetchy Hetchy Valley.

Mrs. Foote, wife of Lieut. Col. Morris C. Foote, who is now in Manila, has taken apartments at the Hotel Vendome, San Jose, for the summer.

Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. A., was the guest of honor on May 17 at a dinner given by Mrs. John F. Merrill, of San Francisco. Covers were laid for twenty-four, and the decorations were the national colors. Among the guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard and Mrs. McKittick, General Shafter's daughter.

Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, and her son expect to leave shortly for the East, where young Sawyer will finish his studies at one of the Eastern colleges.

On Friday, May 24, Miss Rawles, daughter of Col. Jacob B. Rawles, was hostess at a 14-cover luncheon. The two tables were decorated in red and white, pink and white, and around them were seated Miss Wilson, Miss Madden, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Davis, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Lemon, Miss Hobbs, Miss Colborn, Miss Hoskins, Miss Marshall and Miss Davis. During the luncheon the 3d Artillery Band rendered some beautiful selections.

The officers of the battleship Wisconsin entertained a number of friends at breakfast on May 27.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Capt. E. W. Clark, has as her guest her sister, Miss Houghton, of San Francisco.

Major Louis Brechemin, who arrived from Fort Logan a few days ago, sails June 1 for Manila.

Dr. and Mrs. Edmondson, of Gallup, N. M., are guests of Colonel and Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, of Washington, D. C., is at the Occidental with her young daughter. She is on her way to Manila to join her husband, and sails June 1.

Major and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, who arrived a few days ago from Fort Riley, are at the Plymouth. They sail June 1 for Manila.

Army officers registering in San Francisco during the week ending May 30 were: Major W. B. Schofield, Major James S. Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. Parker, Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr.; Major George S. Young, Major R. D. Potts, Lieut. J. H. Rice, Major L. Brechemin, Lieut. Albert S. Odell, Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Capt. J. McClintock and Major A. H. Russell.

## THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

New York, May 28, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the name and in the language of our great Captain, "Let us have peace;" and to this end, that we may secure that peace, make it at least possible by selecting for Superintendent of the Military Academy an officer with no less rank than that of a full Colonel of the line, an officer well known for strict discipline, tempered with justice, of large and long experience, gained by successfully handling his company, battalion and regiment, or with larger bodies of troops, in the field and in garrison; an officer of the very highest known military knowledge and standing. Then let him, the Superintendent of the Academy, select the Commandant of Cadets, with not less rank than that of a field officer of the line. The Superintendent should also have the selection of all subordinate officers, including instructors and staff officers, employed at the Academy by detail. If by chance officers seek the minor duties, etc., through the War Department or the Adjutant General's Office, or through political channels, let their names be submitted to the Superintendent of the Academy for consideration, confirmation and approval, and we will not have any more painful scenes at West Point, such as have occurred in recent years, and within a very short period.

There is an abundance of fine material in our Army for such detail as indicated. It should be quickly and carefully collected, and the means at once applied to benefit the very life and existence of our grand military school from which have been graduated so many of our great commanders, to say nothing of the many prominent men, past and present, in civil life.

Congress and the people apparently will no longer tolerate insubordination and cowardly hazing at the hands of upper class men at the Academy; therefore it is wise to call a halt at once to such practices. Bullies and

triflers in any of the classes should be brought up with a round turn the moment such traits are apparent; the conduct of men usually known as "class leaders" should be carefully supervised by the proper officers, to the end that no overt act on their part or the classes they represent may ensue to the discredit of the institution.

Young men who have been honored by and with an appointment to a cadetship at the U. S. Military Academy should be guided by their oaths as well as by gentlemanly impulse to serve the best interests of the Government and of the people who have so honored them with such appointment.

It should be borne in mind that increased temporary military rank, by preferment or otherwise, does not always carry with it the requisite knowledge or experience; therefore it seems that it would be wise to hold within the lines on which our military system is built which has heretofore brought honorable and eminently successful results to our arms.

## FORTY YEARS A SOLDIER.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 3, 1901.

Col. Jesse M. Lee paid a visit to Denver on Wednesday, and Major C. M. O'Connor is in command of the post during his absence; Captain Koehler, 4th Cav., has temporary command of the post in the absence of Major O'Connor, who is spending a few days at Fort Riley.

The roofing for the eight double sets of married officers' quarters is completed, and men are now working on the interiors.

Troops F, G and H, which are now on the target range, for practice, will remain at practice until June 12. There are now fourteen members of the 14th Cavalry band. The band is improving very rapidly, and is already in much demand.

Capt. William R. Grove, commissary officer, has been placed in charge of the post mess, to relieve Captain Allen of the 29th Infantry.

Captain and Mrs. Dickman spent Friday in Kansas City. Dr. Richard left Wednesday for St. Paul.

The bachelor officers gave a most enjoyable hop Friday evening at Pope Hall. Among those present were Captain and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. James Reanes, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Bennett, Chaplain Robinson, Captain M. C. Smith, Lieutenants Pillow, Meyer, Sterlig, Fisher, Riggs, Day, Jordan, Deen and Gregory; the Misses Blanche and Grace McGonigle, Grace Gilpin, Dulcena Yates, Eleanor Parmelee, Addie Streever, Mabel and Blanche Neely, Isabel Brewster, Mattie Stone, Maude Craig, Kate Stone, Elizabeth Bittmann and Marie Dodsworth; Messrs. Edward McGonigle, Edgar Hopkins, Charles Winn, James McGonigle, Jr., Sylvester Parker, W. S. Basinger, Shelton Burr, Hepler Shockley and J. C. Stone of the city; Miss Barnum, of Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Tittmore, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Mrs. C. C. Smith entertained the Young Matrons' Card Club Monday afternoon. Mrs. O. B. Meyer will entertain the club this afternoon at the home of her sister.

Mrs. Kate Dodge, widow of the late Capt. Charles Dodge, is visiting Mrs. Virginia Mills, widow of Capt. Frank Mills.

Mrs. O. B. Meyers, children and maid will leave Thursday for Cleveland, to spend the summer with General and Mrs. Meyer.

Chaplain Robinson will preach in the First Presbyterian Church in the city next Sunday.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 30, 1901.

Mrs. Joseph Baird, daughter-in-law of the post surgeon, accompanied by her three youngest children, arrived at the post last week from Cloudcroft, and will spend the hot months here. Thomas O'Brien, who has been ill at the hospital in El Paso, came out to the post this week to be with his mother and brother for a short visit before returning to Mexico.

A number of citizens of El Paso recently bought several hundred acres of ground adjoining the post; part of it lies between the larger range and the post; a strip of it is just a few yards behind the quartermaster's office. The land was bought as a site for the erection of country residences, and the owners will shortly begin work.

Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, 2d Cav., will shortly join her husband at his new station, Fort Meade, Dakota.

Troop D, 5th Cavalry, under command of Captain Caldwell, began target practice the first of the week.

Mrs. Walter Howe, wife of Major Howe, of the Artillery, will spend the summer in El Paso visiting his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Howe.

The wells of the Copper Smelting Company are being drilled on the hill adjoining the post.

## ANGEL ISLAND.

Angel Island, Cal., May 30, 1901.

Decoration Day was duly observed by the members of the garrison, the graves being strewn with flowers and decorated with flags, presented by Mrs. Howland, wife of Major Carver Howland. Memorial services were held by the chaplain on Sunday, May 26.

The members of the garrison were entertained May 24 at the amusement services by the ladies of the post. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and readings.

Major and Mrs. Carver Howland entertained Dr. Cosam J. Bartlett at a very charming and unique dinner on May 26. Mrs. William McNair, who has been here since November, sails June 1 for Manila. Mrs. McNair will be greatly missed.

Miss Stoker, who has been visiting Southern California for a month or more, has returned after a delightful trip.

Dr. Cosam J. Bartlett, who has just returned from Alaska, has reported for duty here.

The battleship Illinois, now undergoing finishing touches at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Virginia, will have her official trial between Cape Ann, Mass., and Cape Porpoise, Maine, on June 13. Capt. Charles J. Train, Lieutenant Commanders Ten Eyck, D. W. Veeder and Lieut. Sumner E. W. Kittelle will lay off the trial course.

The William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, have received the first payment for the cruiser contracted for by the Turkish Government.



## PACIFICATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On my return to New York I read with very respectful attention the courteous reply in your issue of May 18 to my article in the May "Forum." I note especially your concluding paragraph: "The work of the civil commission has been excellent in every way, but it has been supplemental to that of the military forces," etc. This is virtually my contention, for I do not really "ignore" the work of pacification by our officers outside of their distinct field as military men; it is, in fact, precisely this work of pacification that I would have extended by such an agency—"supplemental to the work of the military forces"—as that which I suggested. I think that, after Aguinaldo's council in November, 1899, the Filipino organization was transformed, gaining a new lease of life by adopting guerrilla methods, as stated in Gen. MacArthur's report, from which I quote on the fourth page of my article. It is this transformed Filipino organization that I conceive to have been "underrated" so diplomatically; the work of the Krag-Jorgenson bullet in the brilliant northern campaign led by MacArthur, Lawton, Wheaton, Young—one of the most interesting campaigns of modern times—I recorded, with hearty appreciation and outspoken admiration of our soldiers, in "Harper's Weekly" and later in my Philippine history. My attitude is not in doubt.

Permit me to express regret that you say "Mr. Wilcox proceeds on the assumption that we wished to give the Army the whole credit," and "his point of view is entirely different from ours." I proceed on the assumption that you wish to distribute the credit with impartial justice. The Army and Navy Journal I regard as a paper of such a high character that I should be very sorry to admit that my point of view was entirely different from that which it so ably represents. It is, in fact, one of the few indispensable publications always welcomed in my study. In the course of my personal work I have drawn freely upon the correspondence published in its columns, thus practically adopting its point of view on many important subjects.

My choice of a passage from the editorial of March 30 as a text for the "Forum" article is but a proof of the high value attached to your utterances, and a further proof is the present letter, in which I would urge you to overlook minor points of disagreement, and to lend your invaluable support to the view advanced by an ardent friend of the American Army in the following passages taken from his article—the article in question:

"Think how many problems of a similar nature the future may have in store for us as a nation. The conclusion that they either can be or should be disposed of by the military arm alone is not only contrary to the evidence, but is also likely to prove a most pernicious error, if the general public comes to accept it."

"A civil commission may be looked to for such achievements as those which I have briefly indicated . . . in countries harassed by war. The suggestion is, that in future, when such grave and complex problems shall present themselves, a leading role shall be assigned to able civilians representing the Government and co-operating with the Army on the ground. There should be, in all armies representing civilized states, more reliance upon tactful conciliation and less upon coercion, and this from the very outset."

MARRION WILCOX.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 4, 1901.

The Board of Visitors as the first of the numerous practical exercises which they will see before the week is out, observed the seamanship drill on board the Chesapeake, under command of Lieutenant Commander Knight, head of the department of navigation, and his assistants, Lieutenant Commander Grant and Lieutenants Craven, Bookwalter and Johnston. The cadets in charge of the different stations were Cadet Lieutenant Commander E. J. King and Cadet Lieutenants A. G. Howe, W. N. Vernou, Roger Williams and C. A. Conway.

At the dress parade on Sunday the colors were presented to the Second Division, Cadet Roger Williams commanding. For two or three years the right to this honor has been determined by a system which takes into account the various phases of Academic life in which excellence is demonstrated. The drill for the flag has an important bearing on the final result, but so does scholarship, the result of contests in different branches of athletics, individual feats of members of a division along certain lines, and other things. The Second Division clinched their hold on first honors by winning the baseball contest last week. Among the members of the Second Division, Cadet Roger Williams, the captain, is one of the best football players and is captain of the boat crew. All this swells the score of his division. Other members of the football team in this division are Manley, Land and Reid. Raudenbush, Anderson and Staton are on the baseball team, and McBride is the captain of the fencing team as well as being one of the foremost scholars in the graduating class. Cadet Nichols is a member of both the boat crew and football teams, and Cadet Steinhagen is the editor of the "Lucky Bag." Miss Frances McIlvain, of Philadelphia, was chosen by Cadet Williams to present the colors. She was brought out on the arm of Superintendent Wainwright and made the presentation in a graceful speech, to which Cadet Williams gallantly replied. Miss McIlvain was attended by Miss Elsie McIlvain, of Philadelphia; Miss Augusta Woodward and Miss Hannah Randall, of Annapolis. These young ladies had been chosen by the captains of the other divisions. Miss Mattie Edgerton, of Baltimore, was chosen by Cadet Lieutenant Commander King to be maid of honor.

At 10.30 o'clock the Academic Board and a number of other officers assembled at the library building, and with the Board of Visitors proceeded to the parade ground, headed by Superintendent Wainwright and General Bragg, the one a hero of the Spanish-American War, and the other a hero of the Civil War. The party was greeted with a flourish of trumpets and a salute of seventeen guns. The battalion of marines, commanded by Major L. Karmory, presented arms as the party passed. At the parade ground the cadets presented arms, and the Academy band "sounded off." The companies passed in review. Later the members of the board made an informal inspection of the grounds and buildings, while the band entertained the large and brilliant crowd which had assembled by a concert. This concluded the exercises of the morning.

This year's graduating class at the Naval Academy is an exceptional one in many ways. Two of its members have asked permission to marry. One of these is William H. Steinhagen, of Indiana, who on next Saturday evening, June 8, will wed Miss Evangeline Bellis of

this city. The wedding will take place at Roland Park, Baltimore, at the residence of Mrs. Chas. R. Morrow, the sister of the prospective bride.

The Board of Visitors were entertained Sunday evening by a concert by the Academy band, after which a business meeting was held. Superintendent Wainwright was given an audience and gave the board his views on needs of the Academy. The board elected Gen. E. S. Bragg to deliver the oration to the cadets on commencement day, and Thos. S. Martin, U. S. Senator from Virginia, as vice-president of the board.

The practical exercises of graduation week were continued June 4 by "general quarters" upon the monitor Puritan. The Puritan steamed out toward the Chesapeake Bay, followed by the Board of Visitors and party on the Standish. The Puritan was commanded by Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, head of the department of ordnance and gunnery, who had as his assistants Lieut. L. S. Van Dusen and Ensigns A. E. Kalbach and W. T. Cluverius. The direct command of the cadets was turned over to the cadet lieutenant commander, E. J. King. Every post in the ship was occupied by a cadet. All the guns were fired excepting the 13-inch rifles.

The tablet erected in the Naval Academy chapel to Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., was unveiled on May 30, with imposing ceremonies. Assistant Secretary Hackett, of the Navy, who is a member of the post, was present. The statue was ordered unveiled and presented by Commander Allen C. Blakewell of Lafayette Post. Commander Wainwright, U. S. N., received and accepted the trust. Secretary Hackett made the dedicatory address. The Post left at five o'clock.

The following alternates have reported at the Naval Academy for their entrance examinations: T. S. Brown, Ill.; W. A. Crowley, N. J.; J. McD. Shea, Tenn.; L. S. Border, Iowa; W. K. Monroe, Mo.; H. S. Turner, Md.; G. C. Pegram, Tenn.; C. S. Marston, Me.; C. C. Hubbell, Mich.; C. H. Shaw, Mass.; J. C. Parks, S. C.; J. H. Newton, Jr., Pa.; T. G. Ellyson, Va. Four have successfully passed their mental examinations. They are Ellyson, Newton, Marston and Pegram, who will now be examined physically. Re-examinations for those who failed mentally will be held on Monday and Tuesday.

## STANDING OF NAVAL CADETS.

Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1901.

The final standing of the graduating class of Naval Cadets has been determined, embracing the marks in every subject for the four years' course, the total obtainable being 700. Cadet Julius A. Furer, of Wisconsin, leads with a mark of 682.38, and Cadet William B. Fogarty, of Ohio, is second with 678.90. The first six members are "star" members, that is they obtained 85 per cent. or over of the possible. The remaining four are Cadets Clarence A. Conway, of Michigan, 673.74; Ernest J. King, of Ohio, 667.78; Sidney M. Henry, of New York, 655.37, and Isaac I. Yates, of New York, 647.24. The first 47 obtained an average of 74 per cent. or more, and are considered to have passed with credit. The lists in order of the marks received is as follows. The names of cadets who saw service in the war with Spain are marked with an asterisk:

No. 7, Lewis B. McBride, Pa.; 8, Byron A. Long, Cal.; 9, Alfred G. Howe, Ind.; 10, George C. Westervelt, Tex.; 11, William Norris, Pa.; 12, Charles W. Fisher, Jr., Md.; 13, John T. Burwell, Va.; 14, William H. Steinhagen, S. Ind.; 15, James L. Ackerson, Mich.; 16, Raymond S. Keyes, Ohio; 17, Ernest A. Brooks, Tenn.; 18, Adolphus Andrews, Tex.; 19, Frederick L. Oliver, N. C.; 20, Thos. R. Kurtz, Minn.; 21, Holden C. Richardson, Pa.; 22, Harold E. Cook, Mass.; 23, Merlyn G. Cook, Kan.; 24, John H. Walsh, Wash.; 25, John M. Enoch, Miss.; 26, Rufus S. Manley, Kan.; 27, John P. Jackson, N. J.; 28, Benyaur B. Wygant, Fla.; 29, Manley H. Simons, R. I.; 30, Caspar Goodrich, Conn.; 31, Ivan E. Bass, Miss.; 32, William S. Pye, Minn.; 33, Roger Williams, N. Y.; 34, Burrell C. Allen, S. C.; 35, Charles L. Bruff, N. Y.; 36, Arthur P. Fairfield, Me.; 37, John C. Fremont, Jr., N. Y.; 38, Edward E. Spofford, N. Y.; 39, Newman K. Perry, Jr., S. C.; 40, John H. Furse, Ga.; 41, Frank R. McCrary, Ark.; 42, Lewis S. Cox, Jr., N. J.; 43, Edward C. Hamner, Jr., Va.; 44, Walter N. Vernon, Mich.; 45, Wallace Bertholf, N. J.; 46, Percy W. Foote, N. C.; 47, Orie W. Fowler, Ia.; 48, John F. Green, N. C.; 49, Frank McCommon, Mo.; 50, Theodore A. Kittinger, Ind.; 51, George F. Neal, Tenn.; 52, William H. Allen, S. C.; 53, Joseph L. Hileman, Va.; 54, Guy Whitlock, Minn.; 55, John Downes, Jr., at large; 56, George F. Blair, Mich.; 57, Owen H. Oakley, Neb.; 58, John J. Hannigan, Ill.; 59, Charles T. Hutchins, Jr., Pa.; 60, Jesse B. Gay, Conn.; 61, Guy W. S. Castle, Wis.; 62, Gerard P. Nightingale, N. Y.; 63, William W. Gailbraith, Tenn.; 64, John J. Fitzpatrick, Ohio; 65, John V. Babcock, Ia.; 66, Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr., N. Y.; 67, John M. Caffery, La.

Cadets Yates and Howe stand No. 1 in conduct, each having received but ten demerits during the whole year, and demerits come in the Academy like falling stars in November. Cadet B. C. Allen rates next in conduct with twelve demerits, and Cadet Andrews fourth with thirteen.

Standing of the Second Class, next year's First Class.—No. 1, F. W. Sterling, Ill.; 2, H. S. Klyce, Ark.; 3, H. G. S. Wallace, Colo.; 4, J. W. Woodruff, Mich.; 5, J. O. Richardson, Texas; 6, G. Darst, W. Va.; 7, R. R. Adams, Ill.; 8, E. S. Land, Wyo.; 9, E. G. Kintner, Ind.; 10, C. M. Simmers, Pa.; 11, F. W. Osburn, Ore.; 12, H. A. Baldrige, Mo.; 13, Semmes Read, W. Va.; 14, M. L. Goldman, La.; 15, G. J. Meyers, Iowa; 16, W. W. Smith, Ky.; 17, W. L. Pryor, Mo.; 18, J. P. Murdock, N. Y.; 19, R. M. Griswold, Mass.; 20, E. J. Marquart, Ind.; 21, D. C. Bingham, Ala.; 22, A. A. Peterson, N. Y.; 23, N. E. Nichols, Mich.; 24, J. Reed, Jr., Ohio; 25, F. D. Hall, Ill.; 26, F. C. Martin, Ill.; 27, G. R. Horning, Pa.; 28, R. Wallace, Jr., Ky.; 29, R. P. Craft, Mo.; 30, O. C. Dowling, Mass.; 31, W. G. Diman, Mass.; 32, T. L. Osburn, Ill.; 33, L. Brooks, Jr., Ohio; 34, R. Wainwright, Jr., at large; 35, L. B. Porterfield, Ala.; 36, H. D. Childs, Vt.; 37, C. W. Early, Va.; 38, Jas. P. Lannon, Va.; 39, J. O. Fisher, Me.; 40, F. S. Whitten, N. M.; 41, O. F. Cooper, N. C.; 42, R. Henderson, Mass.; 43, P. M. O'Reilly, Pa.; 44, F. B. Freyer, Ga.; 45, J. A. Campbell, Jr., Pa.; 46, E. B. Parker, N. H.; 47, G. J. Rowcliff, Ill.; 48, D. A. Weaver, Ga.; 49, E. P. Finney, Wis.; 50, W. Brown, Jr., N. C.; 51, R. C. Davis, Ky.; 52, A. Staton, N. C.; 53, W. T. Conn, Jr., Md.; 54, J. C. Townsend, Iowa; 55, M. S. Corning, N. Y.; 56, W. D. Puleston, Fla.; 57, K. B. Crittenden, Mo.; 58, W. T. Moses, N. Y.; 59, J. H. Blackburn, Mass.; 60,

C. Bean, Jr., Texas; 61, C. S. Kerrick, Cal.; 62, G. P. Brown, Cal.; 63, R. H. Johnston, Mo.

Standing of the Third Class, next year's Second Class.—No. 1, A. H. Van Kuren, Mich.; 2, P. H. Fretz, N. D.; 3, D. R. Battles, Pa.; 4, W. W. Smyth, Iowa; 5, L. Sahn, Iowa; 6, S. C. Rowan, at large; 7, W. S. Anderson, Ill.; 8, S. M. Robinson, Texas; 9, R. P. Schlaubach, Ohio; 10, R. W. Ryden, Iowa; 11, W. R. Raudenbush, Minn.; 12, H. D. Cooke, N. Y.; 13, R. D. Gatewood, at large; 14, R. S. Holmes, N. Y.; 16, F. H. Poteet, Mo.; 17, G. S. Radford, Mich.; 18, T. Nelson, Mich.; 19, E. Friedrick, N. Y.; 20, L. R. Leaby, N. Y.; 21, F. J. Cleary, N. Y.; 22, M. Milne, Ohio; 23, W. R. Van Auker, N. Y.; 24, L. H. Lacy, Texas; 25, M. S. Davis, Cal.; 26, A. T. Brisbin, Pa.; 27, R. A. Koch, Neb.; 28, S. C. Loomis, Ill.; 29, C. C. Moses, Ala.; 30, J. D. Willson, Ind.; 31, W. E. T. Neumann, Cal.; 32, C. A. Blakely, Ky.; 33, B. Y. Rhodes, Miss.; 34, H. R. Stark, Pa.; 35, C. E. Brillhart, Pa.; 37, A. S. Kibbee, N. Y.; 37, T. H. Taylor, Miss.; 38, J. S. Arwine, Ind.; 39, C. E. Smith, Ohio; 40, M. K. Metcalf, Cal.; 41, J. Rodgers, at large; 42, H. McL. Walker, Ga.; 43, W. Ancrum, S. C.; 44, R. S. Thompson, Dist. of Col.; 45, C. Belknap, Jr., Mass.; 46, T. Ward, Jr., N. Y.; 47, F. V. McNair, at large; 48, C. H. McKenzie, Ga.; 49, J. J. McCracken, Va.; 50, F. H. Sadler, Ala.; 51, D. T. Ghent, Texas; 52, J. S. Abbott, Wis.; 53, H. Iglesias, Costa Rica.

Standing of Fourth Class, next year's Third Class.—No. 1, D. McD. Le Breton, at large; 2, C. A. Richter, Wis.; 3, A. C. Pickens, Ala.; 4, R. B. Hilliard, N. Y.; 5, F. G. Coburn, Minn.; 6, J. E. Otterson, Pa.; 7, W. P. Druley, Conn.; 8, P. P. Bassett, Conn.; 9, J. H. Lotland, Iowa; 10, H. E. Kimmell, Ky.; 11, F. G. Tupper, Ga.; 12, C. A. Harrington, Mass.; 13, C. C. Soule, Mass.; 14, A. G. Caffee, Mo.; 15, P. E. Dampman, Pa.; 16, H. S. Howard, N. Y.; 17, J. D. Little, Ohio; 18, W. P. Sedgwick, N. Y.; 19, C. K. Jones, Ohio; 20, D. B. Craig, Ill.; 21, L. P. Treadwell, Conn.; 22, P. P. Blackburn, Neb.; 23, N. H. Wright, Ill.; 24, F. E. McMillen, Wis.; 25, H. B. Fairchild, Wis.; 26, D. P. Wickham, at large; 27, R. A. Dawes, Mass.; 28, H. Powell, Ky.; 29, L. E. Morgan, Neb.; 30, F. A. Todd, S. C.; 31, C. W. Mauldin, S. C.; 32, J. W. Hayward, N. J.; 33, A. Claude, Md.; 34, W. H. Toaz, N. Y.; 35, A. H. Rice, Miss.; 36, C. R. P. Rodgers, Pa.; 37, W. A. Smead, S. D.; 38, E. W. Chaffee, 39, F. D. McMillan, Ohio; 40, W. F. Halsey, at large; 41, N. W. Post, Neb.; 42, M. W. Arrowood, N. C.; 43, B. K. Johnson, Texas; 44, R. R. Riggs, N. J.; 45, E. C. Oak, Me.; 46, C. L. Hand, Miss.; 47, H. H. 50, H. A. Stuart, Va.; 51, E. F. Green, Ill.; 52, S. L. Michael, Md.; 48, J. P. Hart, Kan.; 49, A. B. Reed, Mo.; H. Hazard, Mo.; 53, O. C. F. Dodge, at large; 54, R. F. Dillen, Ind.; 55, S. Hage, Minn.; 56, C. S. McDowell, Ohio; 57, A. K. Shoup, Iowa; 58, G. M. Baum, Kan.; 59, E. B. Sherman, at large; 60, W. J. Holland, Pa.; 61, R. T. Carpenter, N. H.; 62, I. C. Johnson, La.; 63, L. M. Stewart, Ill.; 64, D. W. Bagley, at large; 65, B. Barnette, at large; 66, C. A. Richards, Kan.; 67, R. P. McCullough, N. J.; 68, T. E. Collins, Pa.; 69, H. E. Hutchins, at large.

C. J. Cressy, Cal.; J. F. Maguire, Mass.; A. S. Wadsworth, N. C.; J. A. Taylor, Pa. The last four failed to receive the passing mark.

## MAJOR PICKETT'S HARD FIGHT.

The hottest fighting of many weeks in the Philippines was the "Corkscrew Hill" engagement, in which the rebels made desperate efforts to capture Major George E. Pickett, additional paymaster, U. S. V. The command consisted of a detachment of ten mounted men of the 16th Inf., together with two civilians. Major Pickett carried \$75,000, and knowledge of this fact is supposed to have spurred on the ladrone. When half way between Bagabag and Cordon on March 9, three companies of insurgents in full uniform attacked the escort. One member of the assailing party wore an American uniform. Two of the companies were mounted. They fired on the Americans where the trail crosses the stream. All of the pack animals were stampeded at the first volley, and crossed over to the foot of the hill occupied by the rebels. Corp. A. C. Hocker was mortally wounded in the throat. One packer to whom Major Pickett gave his carbine soon reported that it had burst; two men had their rifles choked up, and one man broke his gun in two parts at the stock, according to an account in the Manila "Times."

One man was sent back to Bagabag and Solano on a swift horse for reinforcements. Major Pickett then ordered the force to take up a position on a low hill some 150 to 200 yards in front of the enemy's position. In doing so the party had to pass under a terrific cross fire. This position was held for half an hour, when a detachment was seen to leave the enemy's position with the evident purpose of flanking the Americans. They were also making desperate attempts to lead off the pack train which had halted at the foot of the hill which they commanded, but each attempt resulted in the wounding or death of those who made the attempt. Major Pickett called for two volunteers who were willing to risk their lives to save the train. Private William Cody and the two civilians, S. M. Berger and William Cox, volunteered to make the attempt to get the train back. They rolled down the hill into the brush and grass bordering the stream, and if the situation had been less serious, it would have convulsed the onlookers. Cody and Cox made a dash for the pack train under a fearful fire, and succeeded in getting them across the river.

When Major Pickett ordered five men to hold the hill then occupied, while he proceeded with Dr. Warwick and the rest of the men of the command to occupy a range of taller hills in the rear which commanded the enemy's positions, a point also deemed impossible to flank without great loss to themselves. The insurgents could not get the range on the new position, which resulted in their demoralization when they saw the execution of the troops were going upon them. They could not stand the fire and stampeded in great disorder.

The fight had lasted two hours, and after waiting for reinforcements the little band took advantage of the little remaining daylight to push on. The rebels thought reinforcements had arrived, for they attempted no further molestation, although they shouted and called to each other in the brush. The casualties, besides the killing of Corporal Hocker, included the slight wounding of Paymaster's Clerk J. V. Oliver. Major Pickett has commended all his force for gallant and meritorious conduct, and especially Private Cody and Civilian Cox, whose daring in going after the pack train in the very teeth of the enemy, Major Pickett says, was the bravest thing he ever saw. The Manila "Freedom" says: "Major Pickett acquitted himself with the same dash and daring that made his father famous in the war of the Rebellion."



## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

On April 10, Lieut. Wm. B. Cochran left Echague, Aparri district, with 42 men of the mounted detachment, 16th Inf., to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Cauayan and Angadanan, having received information through native officials of Angadanan that insurgents were located in that vicinity. About sunrise on the morning of the 11th the detachment located the enemy's stronghold about four miles east of Cauayan. They were well situated and occupied good barracks and their camp included two well filled store houses. After a sharp fight the place was taken with no casualties on the American side. The enemy lost 3 killed. The storehouse contained a large supply of ammunition, uniforms, clothing, food, etc., valued at about \$10,000. The supplies together with all the buildings, were burned. No arms were captured and the enemy all made good their escape, showing little fight.

A melancholy incident at Cavite on April 13 gave an exhibition of the terrific force of the Krag rifle. While a number of prisoners were being taken to the guard house, a prisoner made an attempt to escape. As he sprung away from the guards Lieut. James McE. Huey, officer of the day, gave orders to "capture and bring back that man." Private Ward, one of the guards, started in pursuit and repeatedly ordered the fugitive to stop, as he dashed down the street. Ward raised his rifle to fire, seeing which Lieutenant Huey called not to shoot. Ward was too far away to hear, and fired. The shot missed the running man but struck a native, passing through both legs near the thigh, and then, making a ricochet, struck his sister, passing through and tearing away a section of the jugular vein and windpipe, causing instant death. The wounded native recovered.

Among the prisoners which Capt. W. H. Gordon and Lieut. A. L. Conger brought in with their mounted detachment, 18th Inf., to Jaro, Island of Panay, recently, was a murderer named Ejarion Jansay, who has been guilty of one of the most atrocious crimes on record. A native named Sinfonoso Siaton was captured and dragged into the camp of Quentin Salas, the outlaw. Siaton was accused of being an American sympathizer. His captors ran a string through his nose, tying him up like a caribao. For two days they made him eat grass. At the end of that time they cut slices of flesh from his thighs, dipped them in vinegar and then made him eat his own flesh and blood. Lots to see which one should have the privilege of murdering the "Americanista," were cast. The "lucky" number fell to Jansay. The victim was taken out and tied to a tree, when he was beaten over the back of the head and neck until he was insensible. Then, while still living, but unconscious and unable to speak, he was dragged away and buried alive.

In an interview in the Manila "Times," Capt. R. T. Hazzard, 11th Vol. Cav., who was with General Funston, gave some interesting details concerning the expedition that resulted in Aguinaldo's capture. The country was so mountainous that the trail was not only rough but tortuous. Twice the party came back to the coast, although the final destination was well into the interior. The second time the coast was touched was near Palanan. Here the natives were building houses for the accommodation of the supposed American prisoners, and instructions were received to leave them behind with a guard of ten men. This order had to be evaded without arousing suspicion. Accordingly after an hour's march a letter was sent back from Placido, the Macabebe nominally commanding, saying that Aguinaldo had changed his orders and wished the prisoners brought to Palanan. While on the march word came from the sergeant from the body ahead that eleven Tagalog soldiers were coming down the road. The American party hid in the grass until they had passed and then continued the journey, knowing that they would reach Palanan long before the truth was discovered. Captain Hazzard described Aguinaldo's house as being as plain as could be. Besides the kitchen there was a bedroom and living room. All of the furniture was home-made and very rough; \$1,075 Mex. was found in the house as part of taxes which had been turned in. Aguinaldo was very talkative on the way to Manila. He said that the insurgents would still continue in spite of his capture. At Tarlac in June, 1899, he and various other officers swore a most binding oath that as long as they lived they would prosecute the war in the effort to obtain freedom for their country. None of these officers had yet surrendered, though some had been killed and others captured. Aguinaldo said that as far as he was concerned he would never break that oath. Aguinaldo also said that he never was personally present at a single battle since the war began. On a great many occasions, however, he had reviewed his troops before battles but afterwards retired as he was not a military leader, though commander-in-chief of the insurgent army. Aguinaldo admitted that he ordered General Luna to be shot, for the reason that it was positively known at the time that Luna was organizing an opposition party, and his death was necessary for the safety of the cause.

The first graduation exercises of the Manila Nautical School took place on March 30. General MacArthur presented the diplomas and certificates of merit to the cadets, shaking the hand of each. Lieut. J. H. Shipley, flag lieutenant of Admiral Remy, Capt. F. H. Stevens and Major Dickens, U. S. M. C., officially inspected the cadets under arms. In the evening there was dancing. Among those present were General MacArthur and staff, including Captains Hahn and Harris and Ensign MacArthur, U. S. N., and many other Army and Navy officers and their families. There were also present many representatives of the best Spanish and Filipino families of Manila. The 14th Infantry band furnished the music for the occasion.

The commissary sergeant who was recently tried by court-martial at Manila for commissary frauds was named John Meston not Weston, as the first cable advices gave his name.

The five murderers of Archie Wilson were hanged in the old Malate fort, Manila, on March 29. The Manila "Times" said the hanging was the first ever held in Manila. Less than a hundred persons were admitted on permits to the execution. Among those were a number of American Army officers. Soldiers from F Co., 15th Inf., had charge of the condemned in the ride from the prison to the gallows. Major Hill, commandant at Bilibid prison, had charge of the execution.

Of the fire on the U. S. S. Petrel, the Manila "Times" said: "Comdr. Roper was an officer who had the highest respect for those whom he had met, and he was idolized by the officers and men under his command. Nothing but the highest praise for his gallant conduct can be heard from all sides. The flags at Cavite, as well as those on the vessels in the harbor are all half-masted in respect to his memory." The same account of the catastrophe said that "grave fears were entertained for the life of Naval Cadet John E. Lewis when rescued, and he was delirious for some time from the terrible

strain. His recovery is now assured by the medical authorities in attendance." Cadet Lewis was the first to follow the commander into the death-trap.

The boys of the 16th Inf., are fortunate in the fact that their band leader, John F. Klein, has seen fit to re-enlist again and remain the leader of the regimental band. Mr. Klein is one of the most capable and proficient leaders in the Army. He has been leader of the 16th Inf. Band for more than six years and through his valuable coaching and untiring efforts the band has become one of the finest and most successful military bands in the United States service and stands second to none as a musical organization.

We spoke recently of the introduction of the feminine element into the negotiations for peace at Manila by the imprisonment and deportation of prominent rebel leaders. The Manila papers make Miss Constanca Poblete, President of the Woman's Peace League, quite a conspicuous figure in the releasing of the political prisoners, as, for instance, in this note in the Manila "New American" of April 16: "There are thirty political prisoners turned loose daily by the provost marshal general upon the receipt of surrendered arms. Miss Constanca Poblete is kept very busy directing the friends of the prisoners in the transfer of the arms and other details. Miss Poblete spends most of her time between the provost marshal's office and that of the commanding general. Sometimes she has a column of women with her, but recently she has a consignment of rifles, as she has found that they are more effective in touching the official's heart than petitions."

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

Again newspaper rumors are current that Aguinaldo will visit the United States the coming fall, leaving Manila in time to be present at the opening of Congress. It is said the object of his trip would be to make a study of American institutions and the English language.

Benguet province is thoroughly pacified. Originally there were two companies of American troops there, but now there are only thirty-four men, and these will soon be withdrawn as they are not needed. Last month Civil Governor Whitmarsh led an expedition of seventy bolomen and six riflemen and thrashed the head-hunting Busuls who have been infesting the northern part of Benguet. He captured seventy-five of them, including some chiefs, all of whom will be tried.

General MacArthur's report on the alleged frauds in the Commissary Department at Manila, which has been received at the War Department but not made public, shows that the loss to the Government will not exceed \$5,000. The report of wholesale fraud and stealing is shown to be false and not to have been the result of any conspiracy among officers of the Subsistence Department.

Advices from Manila on June 3 said that in the trial of the commissary fraud cases, the court decided not to hear Captain Barrow's testimony till it had passed on his sanity.

The Supreme Court, as recently announced by the Civil Commission, consists so far of Chief Justice Arellano, Gen. James F. Smith, C. A. Willard and J. F. Cooper. Other native judges are to be chosen.

Harold L. Crane, successor to Shannon, Miller & Crane and Miller & Co., the well known dealer in military equipments, is offering, as usual, a full line of swords and belts, shoulder straps, etc. A complete line of white caps for warm weather is a seasonal offering.

A despatch has been received at the Navy Department from Manila to the effect that the court-martial in the case of Lieut. Richard H. Townley has found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the Service. Lieutenant Townley has been ordered home.

Secretary Long has instructed the naval commandant at Honolulu to consult with the U. S. Attorney there with reference to obtaining land for the naval station at Pearl Harbor. He has also asked the Department of Justice to instruct the attorney so as to act in concert with the naval commandant, to take proceedings before July 1 to condemn land in the neighborhood of Pearl Harbor.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Transport Sumner and Lennox sail May 27. All off. CHAFFEE.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. John, killed near Parioale, Luzon, May 22. MACARTHUR.

Transport Logan sailed May 31, via. Nagasaki, two battalions 38th Vol. Inf., 21 officers, 577 enlisted men; 44th Vol. Inf., 36 officers, 1,061 enlisted men. MACARTHUR.

Transport Sheridan sailed at noon to-day with following military passengers: Gen. Greely, Major Russell, and Lieut. Rice, Majors Brechein, Thomason and Hadra, and Capts. Hack, Relfsnyder, Jones, Palmer and Disney Medical Dept., Capts. Davis and Settle, Subsistence Dept., Major Potts, Art. Corps, Lieuts. Lahn, 6th, and McCormack, 9th Cav., Barry, 4th Inf., 3 Hospital Corps men, 49 men 10th Cav., 54 casualties, 114 recruits as follows: Infantry—9th, 3; 12th, 1; 16th, 2; 17th, 2; 20th, 2; 24th, 48; 25th, 27. Cavalry—1st, 1; 9th, 12; 10th, 4; 15th Battery, Field Artillery, 1; Coast Artillery, 10; 1 civilian clerk; six dental surgeons. SHAFTER.

Thyra sailed June 1; 3 officers, 78 enlisted men, Co. B, 35th Vol. Inf., via. Nagasaki. MACARTHUR.

Transport Grant sailed from Aparri via Nagasaki June 2; 38 officers, 1,066 enlisted men, 48th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry, two battalions 49th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Infantry. All Volunteers now en route United States. Pakling sailed June 6, three officers, 136 enlisted men, Battery F, 5th Art. MACARTHUR.

Transport Kilpatrick sailed to-day direct with 35 officers, 1,013 enlisted men, 43d Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf. Transport Sumner arrived to-day with Major General Adna R. Chaffee. MACARTHUR.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MILITIAMAN.—No officer of the regular Army has been detailed this year for duty at the camp at Peekskill because, we presume, there is so much necessity at this juncture for every officer of the Army on the active list attending to his personal duties.

G.—Your handwriting and spelling as indicated in your letter would likely secure for you a detail as clerk in one of the departments at a military post soon after enlistment but since you ask our advice we should suggest that it would be better for you to learn your duty as a soldier first and then look for a "soft snap" in the way of a clerical detail.

D. H.—Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C. E., was graduated June 13, 1864. Major William Ennis, Art. Corps, was graduated the same date. The former stood first in his class at date of graduation, the latter, twentieth.

F. T. C. asks: Being at the "Fort Saber" mounted, would it be proper to give "Present Saber" without first coming to "Port Saber"? What about the same movement dismounted? Conversely, would it be correct to come from the "Present Saber" to the "Port Saber"? Answer.—The "Present" from "Port Saber" is not prescribed.

SMILLOC asks: Is a regimental commissary sergeant, a regimental sergeant major or other member of regimental non-commissioned staff entitled to wear the staff button. Answer.—In our opinion regimental staff non-commissioned officers are not entitled to wear the staff button as they do not belong to a staff corps.

M. J.—In the Navy it is customary for officers below the grade of Captain to be addressed as "Mr."

READER.—Acting Boatswain Daniel Moriarty, U. S. N., resides at 617 Sacramento street, Vallejo, Cal. He informs us that he has no sister, as a recent answer to a correspondent might lead some to assume he had.

F. E. H.—Try Vandersayle, 150 Nassau street, New York city.

READER.—A private in the U. S. Engineer Corps, has the same chance for advancement as other enlisted men in the Army. If he is promoted to Corporal he receives \$20.00 per month, as a Sergeant \$34.00 per month, and as a Sergeant Major he would receive \$36.00. If appointed a Second Lieutenant he would receive \$1,400 per year, or \$116.67 per month.

W. R. C.—The only Hanley in the U. S. Navy among the list of officers is Peter Hanley, a gunner retired, who lives in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

T. F. asks: If all enlisted men serving in foreign service between April 21, 1898, and January 1, 1900, are entitled to two months extra pay. Answer.—An enlisted man who enlisted April 21, 1898, and October 25, 1898, and whose foreign service was rendered prior to Jan. 1, 1900, is entitled to two months extra pay.

F. M. McD.—You are not entitled to two months' extra pay.

S. H.—There is no Philippine War Veteran Society in New York city that we are aware of, but there are a number of other war societies.

R. A.—At West Point the Drill Regulations of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry are used.

C. W. S.—The 42d Volunteer Infantry sailed from Manila May 29 for San Francisco, on the transport Ohio. The regiment is due at San Francisco about July 1.

T. B. McS.—The War Department will not give the information you desire. If you pass the examination you will be appointed in your turn.

J. G.—See G. O. 48, H. Q. A. of 1899.

J. C.—You are not entitled to extra pay. Only those who enlisted for the war with Spain are so entitled, under the circumstances you mention.

J. C.—It would seem that you are entitled to extra pay, especially if it is stated in your enlistment papers that you enlisted for the war. Make application to the Paymaster General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

A. T.—You have no claim for two months' extra pay.

F. M. T.—The next vessels to leave San Francisco belonging to the U. S. transport service will be the Hancock, June 25, and the Buford, July 1.

PHYSICIAN.—By the recent Army reorganization law one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons of volunteers, with rank of Captain, have been appointed, and fifty surgeons of volunteers with rank of Major. There are no vacancies at the present time.

J. W. E.—See G. O. 48, H. Q. A. of 1899.

C. B. H.—The Naval Academy class of 1899 have not yet received their commissions.

A. A. SURGEON.—You are eligible to appointment on account of your service in the Philippine Islands. Write the Surgeon's General's Office for circular as to requirements, examinations, etc., there are no vacancies, however at present.

W. H. S.—The U. S. S. Mayflower is at San Juan, Porto Rico, where she is on duty as station ship.

CONSTANT READER.—No Carpenter went out on the U. S. S. Solace. A carpenter who is a warrant officer can be kept in service overtime after his term of sea service expires, as long as his services are needed. There is no hard and fast rule regarding this matter.

F.—William Farrell, who enlisted at the Navy Yard, N. Y., April 1, 1898, and served on the New Orleans as coal-passer, and was later transferred to the Solace and then to the Yorktown as second class fireman, was discharged from the U. S. S. Buffalo and the U. S. Navy, May 17, 1901, at the Navy Yard, New York.

W. McE.—The next vacancy among the professors of Mathematics in the Navy will occur in 1904.

H. C. C.—Senate bill 466, introduced in the 56th Congress to amend Section 17 of the Personnel Act of the Navy did not pass.

J. M. C.—You are not entitled to any payment for sea travel under the circumstances you mention and your claim would not be entertained.

T. S. V.—Pay clerks have no relative rank and therefore warrant officers take precedence of them in assembling on shipboard.

H. C. S.—Your application is still on file and will be acted upon as soon as possible. There has not been anything done about the appointments you refer to at this writing.

P. F.—Commissary Sergeant John A. Gosline died Feb. 7, 1901, at Echague, Luzon, P. I., and was buried at that place in grave No. 11.

J. L.—Joseph Litwin, Private Troop I, 3d Cavalry, was present for duty on February 28th last, at Baydock, Hocos Norte, P. I., and his name has not been borne on the list of deaths up to May 20th last, or among killed or wounded up to May 23d last.

MRS. C. D. B.—Alfred Smith, Private Company I, 13th Infantry, is shown by official reports to have been present for duty Feb. 28th last at Rosales, P. I., and his name has not been borne on the death list from all causes up to May 20th, or among the killed and wounded up to and including May 23.

J. R. Jr.—The answers to questions 4 to 16, as given in the schedule submitted by you are, in our judgment, as follows: 4. Fours right—March; and then to the rear—March (twice). Fours left—March. Company Halt. 5. Form double rank. 6. Single rank distance; Fours right—March. 7. On the left into line—March. 8. Double rank distance; Fours right—March. 9. Fours left—March. 10. To the rear—March (twice). 11. Form single rank; Fours left—March. Company halt. 12. Platoon right—March. 13. Company halt. 14. Platoon left front into line—March. Platoon halt. 15. Forward column right—March. 16. On right into line—March.



## FILIPINO CRIMES.

A number of brutal Filipino natives, convicted of various crimes during the month of April last, were sentenced to be hung or sent to prison for long terms, after trial before military commissions. Some of the worst of these crimes, given in official orders from the headquarters of General MacArthur, we note below.

Pablo de Leon took up temporary quarters within the lines of the American forces at Santa Maria de Pandi, Bulacan, as an agent of the insurgent forces under Lieutenant Colonel Bonifacio Morales with the special purpose of ascertaining and capturing those natives who exhibited friendliness to the Americans. Pursuant to this purpose, he, on Sept. 25, 1900, at 10 o'clock at night, accompanied by a band of eight armed insurgent soldiers, repaired to the house of one Juan de Vera, in the sitio of Patag, took him from his home and family, conveyed him to Bajay-Pari and delivered him to Lieutenant Colonel Morales, of the insurgent forces, who caused him to be summarily executed by decapitation.

Ubaldo Leonardo, Julio Boras, Engratio Demanjoj, Luciano Ramonal, Ermonjenis Mansa and Potenciano Nery, natives, armed with guns and bolos, entered the pueblo of Misamis, and, seizing a policeman of that place, carried him away by force to the house of one of these accused, where they tied him to a post and brutally beat him with a gun. The band then took their victim out upon the highway, a short distance from Misamis, where they inflicted several fatal bolo wounds upon his body, and left it lying lifeless upon the road with a paper pinned to the breast bearing the inscription: "Countrymen, don't imitate me, for I am an Americanista and have talked with the Americans."

Marcelo Quiming, Marcos Lafuente and Alberto Lafuente seized and bound one Marcelo Martinez, who was fishing from the Camanang river near the barrio of Camanang. A few days later the mutilated body of Martinez was found in the near vicinity, hacked with bolos, covered with lacerated and contused cuts, fractures and bruises, nine in number, five of which were each sufficient to cause death. In addition, a cord was tied very tightly around the neck, with a free part several inches in length, and indicating a part had been cut away.

Luis Plana was a captain or "jefe principal" of a band of outlaws known as the "Sandatahans," the members of which were bound together by an oath to collect contributions for the insurgents and to kill all who did not obey the orders of its chiefs. In pursuance of the band's methods one Luis Flores, in August, 1900, at the barrio of Paratong, Santa Catalina, was delivered, bound, by Luis Plana, to the three accused, Lazaro Reg, Eulogio Rebodan and Severino Rebodela, with orders to take out the victim to a spot near the sea and kill him. The order was executed by the three accused last named, each stabbing deceased with sabres and daggers, at the brink of a grave in an isolated spot selected for his interment, and in which grave the victim was immediately thereafter buried.

Juan Veltran and Anacieto de la Cruz, natives, who were jointly tried, were members of a musical band traveling from their home barrio to the house of a relative at Camiling. En route they stopped in the barrio of Ocoa, where a guard of American soldiers was quartered, and in the near vicinity of which were several booths or stands, where cigarettes and betel nuts were sold. The accused and their companions, influenced, as one of them says, by a desire to obtain some cigarettes and betel nuts, and also to please the soldiers, proceeded to play a tune, the title of which was "A Hot Time." While playing, an armed band of about sixty bolomen and seven riflemen attacked the quarters of the American guard, killed Corporal William F. Steiner and Private Otto Seabold, of Co. I, 17th U. S. Inf., and wounded Privates Carr, Healer and Farrar. On the approach of the bolomen the band of musicians ceased playing, scattered and fled.

Marcelo Alfonso, Vicente Magpale and Faustino Mago were members of a band of ladrones, armed with bolos, that entered the barrio of Nampitan at night, and, seizing and binding four men and one woman, with threats and blows with their bolos drove them from their homes into the woods, where three days later the decaying bodies of the men were found shockingly mutilated with bolo wounds. The fate of the woman remains a mystery. It also appears that this band, including all these accused, suddenly appeared at night time in the barrio of Cocalditen and there seized the presidente and other principal citizens of the pueblo of Asingan, bound them, wounded them with bolos and took them away captive.

Mariano Flores, native, in command of over sixty men, armed with bolos, daggers and rifles, made a piratical raid upon the pueblo of Irocin, province of Sorsogon, Island of Luzon, with no higher motive than the robbery of peaceful Chinese merchants. They were in sufficient force to accomplish this crime without necessity of destruction of life; yet, nevertheless, they, from pure wantonness, hacked to death three inoffensive Chinamen, assaulted another so murderously as to cause him to lose his left eye and left arm, and carried off to hold for ransom three Chinamen, one native and one Spaniard, and did, in fact, extort from at least three of them heavy ransoms, under threats of death.

Fortunato Pillares was a member of an armed band of outlaws, which, on the 17th day of July, 1900, entered the barrio of Pasanga-an, invaded the house of one Felis Gavara, where they demanded money and carabao. Failing to get these, they beat him brutally with their guns and proceeded to the house of deceased, whom they shot to death on his raising an alarm.

Inocencio Mendoza, native, and two associates approached a party of five persons, two men, one woman and two children, who were engaged in fishing; these men were armed with talibones and asked the fishers for, and, without pay or protest from them, were given fish. They next possessed themselves of a bolo, which one of the fishermen had with him, and then proceeded to kill the deceased with their talibones. One of their intended victims escaped and told the story of their crime.

Lorenzo Ramos, styling himself a "captain of bolomen," maintained a reign of terror in the vicinity of his operations by personally assassinating all who met with his displeasure. He alone carried a revolver and forbade the use of one by his followers. Supported by a band of outlaws armed with talibones, he chose his victims, ordered out to the place of execution all inhabitants of the locality as spectators, and personally shot to death with a revolver on distinct and separate occasions four men and two children. His motive in one instance was retaliation for a refusal of his vic-

tim to sell him fish; in another, because too poor to pay him a contribution; and he killed a father because of his animosity to the son.

Isabelo del Rosario, while exercising his authority as chief of a band of so-called insurgents, summarily condemned to death by burial alive one Leoncio Torres. His reasons therefor were that deceased was reported to be a horse thief and that two women informed him that he had made inquiries of them regarding the location of the insurgent forces, from which it was inferred he was an American secret service man. Many eye witnesses testify to the horrible details by which a strong man in unabated vigor of life was under the orders and in the personal presence of the accused, with fiendish cruelty, suffocated by the mass of earth heaped upon his prostrate body in the grave especially prepared for the purpose.

In the case of Eugenio Hervosa, Perfecto, Alviar, Segundo Alinsan, Serapio Alviar, Augustin Herbosa, Ysidoro Enicela, alias "Munti," Isidro Aligpala, Jose Reyes and Teodoro Lacerna, alias "Callua," natives, jointly tried, it appears that the deceased was a Visayan doing business as a merchant at Santa Cruz and Los Banos; that he was formerly loyal to the Spanish Government and transferred his loyalty, active assistance and cordial good will to the succeeding Government of the United States; that he never joined, but opposed, the insurrection, and while aiding the United States in all legitimate ways to suppress the same, he yet never descended to the part of a spy or to any means of action contrary to the laws of war. Because of his friendship for and willingness to aid the forces of the United States, he was made a marked man, and the order went forth from the insurgent chiefs that he should be secured, dead or alive, and a money reward was offered for his life. These accused were reputed to be a band of "Mandocuts" whose chief office was to kidnap and secretly cause to disappear beyond all means of their friends to ascertain whether they were living or dead, such men as were reputed to be friends of the Americans or were obnoxious to the insurgent authorities. These accused lay in ambush for the deceased, beside a narrow and difficult part of the roadway. When he was passing through the barrio where they habitually lived, they suddenly set upon him, dragged him from his calisa, gave him stabbing wounds in the side and thigh, hurried him to a banca and conveyed him by water to the Pueblo of Bay, where they delivered his body, with life practically extinct, to a party of insurgents waiting for it. A few of their number then returned to Calamba, while others accompanied the deceased's head, which was then severed from his body, to the camp of the insurgent General Cailles in the mountains, where they each received and accepted a sum of money.

## DRINKING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

[The medical officers attribute nearly all small ailments to bad water, and soldiers are tried by Summary Court for drinking water that has not been boiled or sterilized.

When a crude and hopeful rookie to the Philippines came, "Twas to hike o'er gory pathways on to shoulder-straps and I thought of mother's counsel, and I scorned the drunkard's cup; But I landed soon on 'sick report,' and that's what did me up. 'You've been drinking,' said the Surgeon, 'you've been drinking on the sly; You've been disobeying orders, and 'tis useless to deny; Let me tell you on the Q. T., That I'm going to mark you 'duty;' You've been drinking unboiled water: I can read it in your eye."

I've a bunkie who's a reckless dog, and never cares a fig 'Tho' they march him to the guardhouse and they make him do fatigue; He's a gambling, rambling rascal and an all-round, jovial sport; And they sent him up the other day before the Summary Court. "Charged with drinking," said the Captain, and he seemed to wink an eye; "For you could not stand temptation and you drank when you were dry; You are grinning, Private Grady, But you'll draw five less on pay-day. And for drinking unboiled water, don't forget, I cinched you high."

Since old Pharaoh followed Moses and was swallowed by the sea, Sergeant Slimky's been a soldier; and till Gabriel's re-velle, He'll be an'sring to the bugle's call at sunset, noon and morn; But he's got the dengue fever and it makes him flushed and worn. "You've been drinking unboiled water," said the Captain, "that is why;" "No, the Captain is mistaken," said the Sergeant with a sigh; "For I never do drink water. 'Tho' there may be times I oughter, And I always shun the water where there's good old beer and rye."

Oh! the band it plays a mournful tune, the soldiers stand around; And a comrade wrapped in glory's flag is lowered in the ground; There are three resounding volleys, taps dies out in tender tones; And we're marching to a quick-step from the grave of Corporal Jones. "It was drinking," says the Chaplain, and a tear is in his eye; "It was all through drinking water that the Corporal came to die; 'Twas the unboiled water killed him, For with germs and things it filled him; But he's drinking from the Jordan, and we'll join him by and by."

Cagayan, Mindanao, P. I. THOMAS MILLAR.

## A TEST OF CARBINE FIRE.

Holguin, Cuba, May 9, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have taken advantage of the liberal allowance of ammunition this year to do some experimental firing with the carbine (model 1896), which I have thought might interest other readers of the Journal.

At each of the ranges—2,000, 1,500, 1,000 and 500 yards—three volleys were fired, with one pace interval between the men, three volleys with two paces interval, three counted cartridges with one pace interval, and three counted cartridges with two paces interval. At each range the several firings took place in the order mentioned above. The firings at 2,000 and 1,500 yards,

on May 1; those at 1,000 and 500 yards on May 4. The sky was on the first overcast, on the fourth clear. As the sun was behind the men, the light was, on the whole, better on the fourth than on the first. The wind on the first came with moderate force from a little to the right of the targets to a little to the left of the firing point; on the fourth it blew with moderate force directly across the line of fire. The firing was all done in the lying position, and at each range with one sight. Except at 500 yards the elevation given in my commands was the actual distance from the targets. At 500 yards, I gave the elevation "450 or 500 yards."

The targets were those prescribed in the firing regulations for company field practise (par. 329), a line of sixty steel-frame targets, twenty groups, each group consisting of a standing, a kneeling and a lying figure; the groups three yards, and adjacent figures one yard, from center to center. The targets and the 1,500 yard firing point were about on the same level on opposite sides of a shallow valley. The 1,000 yard firing point was in the bottom of the valley; the 2,000 yard point on a crest slightly higher than the targets.

The number of men firing was 39. They were the same throughout, with the exception of three who were present on the first, and being absent on the fourth, were replaced on that day by three others. I regret to have to say that my troop is not distinguished for marksmanship. Moreover, I did not have my best men in line. The detachment was, I believe, below the average of my troop, which numbers, in present and absent, 100 men. But this is unimportant. The effectiveness of the troop was not what I was trying by my experiments to determine.

I have for some time had my doubts as to the soundness of the Drill Regulations and the Small Arms Firing Regulations on the relative merits of volley firing and file firing or firing at will. My chief object was to satisfy myself, or at least to get light on this point. I wanted, also, to learn what I could regarding the effect of increasing or decreasing the interval between the men firing.

The results of the firing are embodied in the following table:

Range, Kind of Fire, & Interval	NUMBER OF HITS				NUMBER OF TARGETS HIT			
	3 volleys		3 c. cartr.		3 volleys		3 c. cartr.	
2,000 yards	One pace	Two paces	One pace	Two paces	One pace	Two paces	One pace	Two paces
3 volleys, 1 pace	4	6	5	8	5	8	4	6
" " 2 paces	6	8	7	10	8	10	6	8
3 c. cartr. 1 pace	5	7	6	9	6	9	5	7
" " 2 paces	7	9	8	11	9	11	7	9
1,500 yards								
3 volleys, 1 pace	4	6	5	8	5	8	4	6
" " 2 paces	6	8	7	10	8	10	6	8
3 c. cartr. 1 pace	5	7	6	9	6	9	5	7
" " 2 paces	7	9	8	11	9	11	7	9
1,000 yards								
3 volleys, 1 pace	14	17	18	21	11	13	12	15
" " 2 paces	17	21	21	25	13	16	15	18
3 c. cartr. 1 pace	18	21	21	25	15	18	16	19
" " 2 paces	21	25	25	30	18	22	19	23
500 yards								
3 volleys, 1 pace	35	30	39	34	26	21	34	28
" " 2 paces	30	25	39	34	21	18	34	28
3 c. cartr. 1 pace	39	34	39	34	28	24	34	28
" " 2 paces	34	30	39	34	24	20	34	28
TOTALS.	57	56	48	77	48	39	34	43
2,000 to 1,500 yds	7	9	8	4	6	6	3	3
1,500 to 1,000 "	19	21	15	13	13	13	7	7
1,000 to 500 "	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
500 "	140				80	29	27	37

Looking at this table, and doing a little simple addition, it will be seen that the number of targets hit at the several ranges was as shown below:

	By volleys	By counted cartridges	Total
2,000 yards	7	3	10
1,500 yards	6	4	10
1,000 yards	22	21	43
500 yards	47	48	95

At each of the two larger ranges, the volleys, and at each of the two shorter, the counted cartridges, proved superior. Considering the firings at the two longer ranges together, and the firings at the two shorter ranges together, the two combinations will be found to compare with each other as shown in the fifth and sixth lines from the bottom of the table. From the last four lines it will be seen that at 2,000 yards the number of hits was greater and the number of targets hit less than at 1,500 yards.

The sudden increase in effectiveness in advancing from 1,500 to 1,000 yards is due, I believe, principally to the greater experience of the men in firing at distances within 1,000 yards. My men had never before pointed a gun, if indeed they had ever looked at a target, at a greater distance than 1,000 yards.

The experiments are hardly sufficiently extensive to prove anything, but they seem instructive as going to establish the following points:

The superiority of volley firing over file firing at distances greater than 1,000 yards.

The superiority of file firing at distances less than 1,000 yards.

The advantage of a one pace interval over a two pace interval in firing volleys, and of a two pace interval over a one pace interval in firing by file.

The need of more practise of our troops in firing at distances greater than 1,000 yards, and in collective firing at all ranges.

Considering that our carbine is sighted to 2,000 yards, and will throw a bullet 4,000 it seems hardly judicious that our target firing should stop at 1,000 yards. Even if the allowance of time and ammunition can not be increased, the ranges, it would seem, might and should be increased. I believe that firing at long ranges improves the eyesight, and makes men more efficient scouts and all around soldiers, as well as better shots; that, with training, our collective firing, which is the firing that counts, can be brought much nearer than it is to the standard of our individual firing, and that our file firing can be brought much nearer, if not placed ahead of, our volley firing in effectiveness at all ranges.

JOHN BIGELOW, JR.,  
Capt., 10th U. S. Cav., Comdg. Troop D.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the harbor of Matsumai, on the Japanese coast opposite Vladivostok, is being converted into a naval port. Matsumai, Matsmai, or Fukuyama, as it is variously called, is situated at the extreme southerly end of Yesso, which is the most northerly of the main islands of Japan. It is about thirty-five miles southwest of Hakodate.



# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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## THE MCCLELLAN SUPERSTITION.

Reviewing the condition of things in the Army of the Potomac at the time of the court-martial of Fitz-John Porter, the New York "Sun" says: "McClellan, the first commander of the Army of the Potomac, had endeared himself greatly to his soldiers, whose affections clung to him with peculiar tenacity in spite of his defeats and manifest shortcomings as a general in the field. He was not only their first leader, under whom the Army had been organized, but he had also engaging qualities of character and disposition which attracted to him the affection of those with whom he came in contact, whether officers or men, soldiers or civilians. In the esteem of a great part of the rank and file he was a veritable Napoleon. So deep was the personal devotion of his troops to him that it threatened possible danger to the Union cause; and when finally he was relieved of his command and ordered to Trenton to remain in practical retirement, both in the Army and outside of it, there was angry and long-continued resentment. The controversy over him divided the public into bitterly hostile camps. It raged in private conversations, estranged friends and exasperated enemies. The subject could not be introduced into any circle without provoking a war of words between McClellan and anti-McClellan men."

Referring to the nomination of McClellan by the Democrats in opposition to the re-election of Lincoln, the "Sun" says: "Victories of Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and of Sheridan in the Shenandoah succeeded, and McClellan came out of the election the worst defeated candidate in our history, getting only 21 electoral votes to Lincoln's 212."

"That broke the back of the McClellan superstition, for such it was. It proved that loud as had been the partisanship which kept it alive, its real depth and its extent had been grossly exaggerated both by Lincoln and the Democrats. When, more than twenty years later, and a year after McClellan's death, Mr. Prime published 'McClellan's Own Story,' with extracts from his private correspondence, the destruction was made complete. It was the work of a devoted friend, but it injudiciously revealed weakness of character in its hero inconsistent with great generalship, and thus did an ill service to his reputation. McClellan's campaigns have never yet received the thorough military examination, analysis and criticism their importance to our history and to military art and science demands, though the late General Michie, of West Point, is understood to have left the manuscript of such a study, for which he had a distinguished fitness recognized by all military men, that handles them with severity and brushes away many illusions regarding them, and McClellan himself, which persisted at the time."

"The McClellan episode of adulation and superstitious veneration is over. That the controversy is closed and forgotten, save by gray-headed survivors who took an active and heated part in it, has never been demonstrated so completely as now in the comments upon the death of Fitz-John Porter, an able man and a better general, who should go down to lasting fame for his achievement at the battle of Malvern Hill alone. On that historic field, when McClellan, apparently, had given up the day as hopeless and retired to a gunboat on the James River, Porter gathered an army seemingly demoralized in a seven days' retreat, and made dispositions so masterly that there resulted a victory which saved the Union, for it is not too much to say that defeat then would have meant ruin."

"The wildness of the McClellan controversy, we may add, was illustrated by the hot and persistent denial by his civilian champions of even the indisputable fact that McClellan, on July 1, 1862, the day of the battle

of Malvern Hill, went aboard the gunboat Galena. When asked as to the matter by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, McClellan replied, strangely enough: 'I do not remember; it is possible I may have been.'

"In a diary of the surgeon of the Galena, however, it is recorded, under that date, that McClellan came aboard at nine in the morning, that at ten o'clock the vessel moved down the river with the general, 'who, being considerably fatigued, has gone into the cabin for a little sleep.' In the afternoon he went ashore in response to a message calling for his immediate presence. General Hooker testified before the same committee that if the battle had been followed up 'Richmond would have been ours beyond a doubt.' Instead, McClellan's order was for retreat to Harrison's Landing, to which, testified Hooker farther, 'we retreated like a parcel of sheep, and a few shots would have panic-stricken the whole command.'"

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## BORN.

**POLLOCK.**—To Mrs. Edwin Taylor Pollock, wife of Lieut. Pollock, of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, a daughter, Beatrice, June 1, 1901, at 558 Madison street, Brooklyn, New York.

## MARRIED.

**BENNETT-HAYWARD.**—At Erie, Pa., June 5, Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett to Miss Susan Hayward, daughter of the late Commander George W. Hayward, U. S. N., who died in January, 1886, at Alexandria, Egypt.

**BLAINE-HICHBORN.**—At Washington, D. C., June 4, 1901, James G. Blaine, to Miss Martha Hitchborn, daughter of Rear Admiral Hitchborn, U. S. N.

**CAMPBELL-GOODRICH.**—At St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, June 1, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Theodore M. Riley of the Theological Seminary, New York, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Joseph E. McComas, Eleanor, daughter of Capt. Caspar P. Goodrich, U. S. N., to Douglas Campbell of New York, son of Col. John Campbell, U. S. A.

**KELLOGG-McCONICHE.**—At Troy, N. Y., June 1, Lieut. F. W. Kellogg, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Thompson McConiche.

**SMITH-SKIPWORTH.**—At Richmond, Va., June 1, Charles Evelyn Smith, to Mrs. Grey Skipworth, mother of Paymaster Grey Skipworth, U. S. N. Mr. Smith is a brother of Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Smith, U. S. N.

## DIED.

**GREALISH.**—At Pittsburg, Pa., May 27, Miss Maude Grealish, daughter of the late Capt. M. J. Grealish, U. S. A., of lockjaw, resulting from a fall, in the 10th year of her age.

**CAFFERY.**—At Pensacola, Fla., June 3, 1901, Lieut. St. John S. Caffery, U. S. M. C., from an accident while bathing.

**HOWGATE.**—At Washington, D. C., June 1, 1901, Brevet Major Henry W. Howgate, formerly 1st lieutenant, 20th U. S. Inf., and disbursing officer, Signal Service.

**RELYEA.**—At Glenbrook, Conn., May 5, 1901, Rev. B. J. Relyea, father of the wife of Major William J. Wake-man, Surgeon, U. S. A.

**RUSSELL.**—On Saturday night, June 1, 1901, at 1005 South 49th street, Philadelphia, Pa., Ellen Price Eakin, wife of Major Edmund K. Russell, U. S. A., and eldest daughter of the late Col. Constant M. Eakin, of West Philadelphia, and sister of Chandler P. Eakin, late Captain First Art., and Brevet Major U. S. A., retired and Harry P. Eakin, former Lieutenant 6th Cav. Burial in the Woodlands Cemetery, of Philadelphia.

**STACKPOLE.**—At Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1901, Colonel Horatio P. Stackpole, N. G. N. Y.

**SPARE.**—At New Bedford, Mass., May 22, 1901, John Spare, M. D., formerly an Acting Assistant U. S. N.

**ST. JOHN.**—Killed near Carleale, Luzon, P. I., May 22, 1901, Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles St. John, U. S. A.

**WILSON.**—At New York, N. Y., May 31, 1901, Brigadier General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A., retired.

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## AN EMPIRICAL REPORT.

(From the Chicago Journal.)

During one of his expeditions in the Philippines the late General Lawton came across the trail of a party of Filipinos, which he followed for several days with a small body of troops. One day he and his staff reached the top of a small eminence and saw a river stretching below them but a short distance ahead. Turning to one of his aids the General said:

"Lieutenant, ride ahead and see if that river is fordable."

The lieutenant put spurs to his horse and soon entered the river. A few feet from the shore the bottom shelved off suddenly and the horse was soon floundering in deep water. The lieutenant disengaged himself and swam to the shore, which the horse also reached in a short time. After a brief chase, to the amusement of the General and the staff, the horse was recaptured, and, mounting him, the lieutenant rode back. His khaki uniform was soaked and bedraggled, and the water splashed from the tops of his military boots at every jump of his horse. Riding up to the General he gravely saluted and said:

"I have the honor to report, sir, that the river is not fordable."

Lawton looked at him a moment, trying to maintain the dignity of his position, but the situation was too ludicrous to him. He burst into a hearty laugh, in which the staff joined, at the expense of the young lieutenant, who, however, tells the story himself.

The German protected cruiser Princess-Wilhelm, built in 1887 of 4,400 tons is to be modernized at Wilhelmshaffen. Her machinery will be made up-to-date and she will get new boilers and a new armored deck, while all the wood will be replaced with iron or steel.

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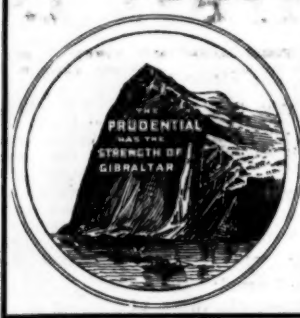
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## GENERAL MERRITT ON HAZING.

The West Point correspondent of the New York "Sun," speaking of the recent dismissal of cadets from the Military Academy, says:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance all the officers of the post here attach to the Government sustaining in every particular the action of the authorities here in this matter. Of course, the officers are not talking to be quoted on this point, but it may be stated as a fact that the sentiment among them is unanimous. General Merritt, who is staying here for the time being, said to-day that if there were any interference with the punishment inflicted it would put matters back to a worse condition than they had ever been before.

"The action that has been taken," he said, "was precisely the proper action, and the only danger is that there may be some modification of it. If it is permitted to stand, it means more to eradicate hazing than anything that has been done in years. The attitude the cadets had assumed here with their 'agreements' and their 'understanding' with their superiors was preposterous. I think the class organizations have a good deal to do with it. The class organizations, with their class cheers and other nonsense, are something new since my time. I understand that the class presidents issue order for the government of the classes, and I even have been informed that on one occasion the first (senior) class issued such an order for the government of the entire corps. In other words, the cadets sit in judgment on the orders of their superiors and talk about 'compromises' and 'agreements' about the enforcement of regulations.

"I do not say that there are not too many rules and regulations, that the cadet is not too much bound hand and foot with them. I am inclined to think that may be the case. But that has nothing whatever to do with conduct such as has been just now punished.

"During the time I was Superintendent here I found that my efforts to eradicate hazing were hampered by the action of members of the Academic Board. In fact, I was on one occasion strongly tempted to bring two members of the Academic Board to court-martial for encouraging insubordination. I did cause the removal of one or two of the professors. Then the women have a bad influence upon the cadets in this respect—the mothers and sisters, I mean. Of course, the women sustain the authorities, but they sympathize with the cadets. This has had a tendency to encourage the cadets in hazing and kindred breaches of discipline.

"Only those who know the inside history of the war upon hazing know with what difficulty it has been carried on to its present triumphant conclusion. The insubordination which has just had its climax is a matter of no recent growth. It did not have its origin and development in Colonel Mills's administration. It is only Colonel Mills's resolute determination to stamp it out for once and for all which has made him conspicuous in connection with it.

"The spirit which led to what may be very properly called the mutiny of April 16 last was a spirit that goes back in its inception to fully twelve years ago. And at the bottom of this insubordinate spirit there was just one cause—hazing. Hazing has been at the root of all the evils in connection with the discipline of the Academy

since those evils began. It was hushed up in times gone by. Latterly it has been dragged to the light.

"As an instance of how the hazing was hushed up in the past, one case may be cited. During the time, not very long ago, of a former Superintendent of the Academy, the surgeon came in haste one night to the commandant of cadets and told him that a cadet had just been brought to the hospital from the summer camp in a state of complete collapse, that his temperature was 105 and that he, the surgeon, feared he was going to die. The cadet's condition, the surgeon explained, was the result of the horribly barbarous hazing to which he had been subjected. The Commandant went to the hospital and questioned the cadet. In his semi-hysterical weakened condition the cadet did what he never would have done had he had full possession of his faculties—he told who had hazed him. There were three of these brutes and the cadet named them all. The Commandant reported the names to the Superintendent of the Academy, and not one of the hazers was so much as reprimanded. The ringleader among them is now an officer in the Army. The cadet did not die, but for a time his life hung on a thread.

"On another occasion, during the same administration, a tactical officer who had incurred cadet disapproval by reporting some of their hazing performances, was openly hooted and jeered as he rode by the mess hall as the cadets were coming out one day. A few demerit marks were inflicted for this. Those who know of these incidents of the past and of scores of others like them which went unpunished are not in the least surprised that the cadets got the impression that they ran the Academy and that rules and regulations, and even direct orders, were matters to be passed upon by the superior judgment of the corps as a higher tribunal. The situation in a way was farcical—more like the discipline which prevailed on H. M. S. Pinafore than in a school supposed to be under iron military rule. And no stronger illustration of the state of mind that had grown up in the corps can be given than the fact that the cadets punished for the recent outrageous riot are inclined to regard themselves in the light of martyrs to tyranny.

"They were willing to 'compromise,' to have 'agreements,' to meet their superior officers half way in coming to a compromise as to what orders should and should not be obeyed. In this they felt themselves rather magnanimous than otherwise. It was as though a company of troops who had received a specific order to march somewhere or do something offered to appoint a committee and arbitrate. All that was wanting to give a complete opera bouffe color to the attitude of the cadets was a Board of Walking Delegates.

"And it all grew out of hazing and nothing else. And now the pass is reached where hazing has got to go. Under the extended regulations drawn up by Colonel Mills and heartily approved by Secretary Root and General Corbin, and now in full force, it is mandatory upon the Superintendent to suppress hazing. He has got to do it. No one here doubts that it will be done.

"This, of course, is an assumption that Congressmen and Senators were sincere last winter in all their anti-hazing talk and in the action they then took. If guilty, cadets who are punished and go whining to Washington to work their 'pull' are successful then, as everybody admits here, that means the overthrow of all that has been done.

"The cadets will go into camp in a few days, and when they do they will be informed first that if there is any hazing it will be found out, and when found out the hazers will stand, not upon the order of their going, but will march at once and never to come back. From time to time during the summer, and at frequent intervals, Colonel Mills will appoint a Board of Investigation similar to the one appointed to look into the late disturbance. This board will examine and cross-examine every cadet in camp. The old dodge of refusing to answer will not work.

"They have got to answer—save only that they need not incriminate themselves—or be open to punishment. In this way if there is hazing it will be dragged to light just as the names of the culprits in the late disturbance were brought to light. But there will not be any hazing. That is the general and the best opinion at the post now. The cadets are in a very chastened and humble frame of mind since this week's thunderbolt fell. They are nice, good little cadets, and it is believed they will remain so. And it is but justice to the corps to say that the vast majority do not and did not approve what the more turbulent spirits did and led others to do."

## MAJOR ROMEYN ON THE CANTEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, aided by the saloon element of the country, succeeded in driving out the canteen by legislation, during the last session of Congress, but the subject will not be kept down. It was good generalship on the part of the anti-canteen element which brought its forces on to the ground at the opening of the last session of Congress. The attack was well planned. It required more backbone than most men possess for the "M. C." who, from a somewhat hurried examination of the subject,

had made up his mind that Army men conversant with all the phases of the case must know more than he could of the matter, and was therefore in favor of retaining the canteen, to say to the wife of his constituent that he would vote according to his convictions. Said one from a Western State: "Saloon keepers and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in my district both wrote me that I must vote against it, and I did, though I was satisfied such action was wrong." Said another, prominent in State and national councils: "I do not believe it is best to do away with it, but I am going to vote to abolish it," and he did.

Considering that the increase of the Army by enlistment of hundreds of men each week began after the anti-canteen legislation became operative, and that, owing to the continuing in service of all the old organizations, nearly all of the material thus obtained was new, the opponents of the canteen cannot charge to the older soldiers, who they might say had been contaminated by canteen influences, the increase of trouble in garrisons, which is very apparent to officers serving at the different posts in the country. Here are some explanations of it. From Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y., comes the boast of a saloon keeper, made just before the canteen was abolished: "If the canteen at the post is abolished, it will mean \$1,000 per month in trade to me, and more saloons in Highland Falls."

Before the bill was signed a real estate dealer interested in property adjoining the Fort Myer military reservation, had advertised "a good site for a road house, adjoining Fort Myer. The Army canteen is to be closed, and business will improve;" and the road house is open, as can be seen by any one passing along the highway leading from the city to the post.

Within two days from the passage of the law reports from a Southern post told of the establishment of "hog ranches" just outside of garrison limits, and a careful street-to-street count made personally since the first of this month shows that on two streets frequented by soldiers south of Maryland avenue in this city fifteen saloon signs of last winter have increased to twenty-two.

Not one only, but repeated notices in the daily papers of cities near which large military posts are located tell of sights and actions not conducive to the peace of mind of dwellers in their immediate neighborhoods, when pay day becomes harvest day for the saloon and dive keeper. The mass, or even the majority of American soldiers are not rowdies or inebriates, but garrison restraints at best are not those of the home, and any man who has ever served as a soldier will agree with me when I say that temptations come with vastly increased power to the man freed from all home association. Therefore keep, if you can, the man within bounds by furnishing him with that which will lessen his desire for the worse thing, away from all restraint, and keep him in decent company.

The extreme anti-canteenists have not always been fortunate, speaking from a moral standpoint, in their selection of advocates for their cause. I have before me a booklet entitled "Anarchism; or, Shall Law be Nullified?" published in New York prior to the passage of the anti-canteen law, and dealing (or pretending to deal) with conditions existing in 1898. In one case the story is told of a canteen in a Regular regiment encamped near a Gulf city in 1898, which had, the writer of the story says, a bar two hundred feet long and ten bartenders, and at one time this bar was fronted by lines of men "eight deep along its length," all clamoring for beer! This would, if true, show that six hundred men of one regiment demanded that their thirst be at once assuaged. But, communicated with regarding the truth or falsity of this statement, the officers, without exception, do not hesitate to say that the imagination of the writer of the article was the sole foundation for it; and the tale of the shooting of a citizen of a Florida town by a soldier of the 10th U. S. Cavalry just before the Army sailed for Cuba, was, as told in the same publication, a gross perversion of facts.

And now, if we may believe the reports published in the daily papers, one of the chief officials of the W. C. T. U. makes the charge that officers of the Army are actually conspiring to conceal the facts regarding conditions at their posts! And this story will have its believers. According to some, the Army is only a sink of vice and corruption, ready for any villainess, and having within it nothing of good. Many of the questions regarding licensing haunts of vice under military control, which were not long since, propounded to the commanding officer of Fort Sheridan, would, if asked of a citizen of any town or city, be considered insults and treated accordingly.

HENRY ROMEYN.

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1901.

## PROTEST AGAINST HYPOCRISY.

(From the Manila New American, April 11.)

With Mrs. Nation so busy in a Prohibition State it looks like superfluous check for American newspapers to affect anxiety for the saloons in Manila.

# ANHEUSER-BUSCH



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SARAH BERNHARDT.

New York, April 7, 1901.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.  
 District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.  
 Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila, Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.  
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:  
 Dept. of Northern Luzon—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.  
 Dept. of Southern Luzon—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo—Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.  
 Department of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.)  
 Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.  
 Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.  
 Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.  
 Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.  
 Department of Alaska—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of Texas—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

## ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters E. F. G. H., ordered to proceed from Fort Totten, N. Y., in time to sail from San Francisco, June 25 for Manila; I, K and L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point, N. Y.; A, B, C and D, Address Manila, P. I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H and I, in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, Fort Grant, Ariz.; G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holquin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A and B, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Meade, South Dakota, where regiment is organizing.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal. and at the same time he became Cal.; K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal., A, B, C, D, and G, Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Port Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 9th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32d and 33d Cos., ordered from Manila to United States and 36th Co., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Wash.; 28th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.

## Field Artillery.

1st Bat., ordered from Manila to the United States. Manila, P. I.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat. ordered from Manila to the United States.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Manila; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., ordered from Manila to the United States; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.

Bands—1st, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscomb, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, Land M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E and G, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to United States; Cos. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga. Address all companies Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G and H, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters, Fort Logan, Colo. Address all companies Manila, P. I.

## VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

31st Inf., 40th Inf., 41st Inf., in Philippines; shortly to leave for United States for muster out. 38th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are en route for muster out.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Squadron of Philippine Cavalry.—Address Manila, P. I.

Dates of muster out of Volunteer Regiments at San Francisco, Cal.: 11th Cav., March 13; 26th Inf., May 12; 27th Inf., April 1; 28th Inf., May 1; 29th Inf., May 10; 30th Inf., April 3; 32d Inf., May 8; 33d Inf., April 17; 34th Inf., April 17; 35th Inf., May 2; 36th Inf., March 16; 37th Inf., Feb. 20; 39th Inf., May 6.

The number of torpedo boats owned by the principal naval powers of the world is returned as follows in a recent official statement: Great Britain, 95; France, 235; Russia, 171; Germany, 140; Italy, 143; the United States, 20, and Japan, 38. The number of torpedo-boat destroyers owned by each power at the same date was: Great Britain, 89; France, 9; Russia, 10; Germany, 12; Italy, 3; the United States, 3, and Japan, 11.

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## HOW I SHOT THE QUARTERMAS-TER'S COW.

Talk about your stage fright, or that delightful nervous feeling one experiences as he appears for the first time before a large audience, it doesn't compare for one minute with the Army recruit's first appearance at guard mount, ready to do the first guard of his life in Uncle Sam's Army. I mounted my first guard almost a quarter of a century ago, yet I remember it as of yesterday, and will never forget it till I forget how many beans there are in the commissary, and that will be when they sound taps over me lying in my wooden overcoat.

I enlisted Valentine's Day, 1877, Washington, D. C. At first the recruiting officer wished to keep me in the recruiting office to sling ink, but I could not see it in that way; it was the continual ink slinging in civil life that really brought me into the Army, and I had enlisted for Glory, beginning with a capital "G," and, incidentally, \$13 per. So I was sent to one of the artillery batteries stationed temporarily at Washington Barracks, and was soon afterwards introduced to a No. 6 overcoat, with sleeves extending a yard or two beyond my hands, a collar reaching over my head, and two unlined capes, also a self-standing, No. 8 trousers and No. 4 blouse; turned over to the drill sergeant, who had orders to break me in, and he did it with a vengeance—five hours a day of left foot, hay foot, straw foot, till I thought that I was all foot, and during my hours of rest I was politely (?) requested to help in storing a ton of coal. All this was many years ago, for the recruit of to-day is treated as a man and soldier as soon as he sports his first brass buttons, but it was break his back or break him in twenty odd years ago.

I picked up my drill quickly, and on the third day of March mounted my first guard. It was quite a large guard, too, consisting of one officer of the day, two officers of the guard and about sixty odd non-commissioned officers and privates. Oh! how my heart ached and my hands trembled as I for the first time marched to the parade ground for my first guard. Although my accoutrements and myself had been closely examined by my first sergeant and pronounced clean, yet I felt sure in my mind that something must be wrong with me somewhere. The bugler sounded the adjutant's call, the band played, and with the rest of the detail, I was marched into line. The adjutant, who was perhaps one of the smallest of officers, as regards size, looked to me a giant, and as I attempted to fix my bayonet I vainly tried to insert the point into the muzzle, instead of using the shank, and as the officer of the guard took my rifle to inspect it, visions of the guardhouse rose in my view, for his searching eyes must certainly find fault. I felt I could serve that officer with my life, as he returned to me my rifle without a word of fault. I have an instinctive recollection of marching in the parade, arriving at the guard house, and being picked out as a member of the picket guard. It will be remembered this all took place in the troublesome times of the Hayes and Tilden controversy, and when I arrived at the

picket guardhouse, I was doled out ten rifle cartridges and was posted on the worst post in the garrison, on one side of a small canal that separated the garrison from the brick yards and lime kilns of the city. The day passed along all right, but I looked ahead for night to come with terror.

As the eight o'clock relief was paraded for inspection, previous to their going on post, we were given the strictest caution, as regards our night orders, if any sentinel heard approaching footsteps he was to cry halt who goes, or comes there, three times. If no attention was paid to the challenge, to fire. I never can forget my feelings as I was left alone on that dreary post on the night of March 3 (it was Saturday, as March the 4th in '77 fell on a Sunday). And to add to my horrors, my rifle was loaded, and I was in constant dread that in some way or other it would discharge itself and bring the entire garrison to my post. Then it occurred to me as a good idea to take the cartridge out of my rifle, carry it in my pocket until it should be almost relieving time, and put it back, but I was too nervous to trust myself to do this, and what if the roughs on the other side of the canal should cross over and I only have an empty rifle to defend myself with? Oh! how gently and carefully I carried that rifle, and how my thoughts went back to home and mother as I walked that lonesome post on that dark night.

Hark! Either my senses were deceiving me or there certainly was a sound as if some one was approaching. It was pitch dark, yet now, I could plainly hear footsteps, and coming toward me, too. Was I afraid? no; paralyzed would be a better name for it.

Nearer came that ominous sound of some one approaching me. "Halt!" I cried, in a voice that seemed to me as coming from a sepulchre. "Halt!" again I cried, trembling as an aspen, "or I'll fire," yet no halt. Flatteringly, I brought my piece from my shoulder, and, calling halt—with no result as to the halting—I cocked my piece, brought it to an aim, closed both my eyes and pulled the trigger, with a report that seemed louder to me at that time than the firing of a 10-inch of to-day. With the report, something dropped and then groaned. I doubt if from that night, twenty-four years ago, there has been such excitement as was in that garrison just then. Lanterns flashed in every direction. With the report of my rifle, the sentinel adjoining my post had set up a yell, and there was yelling and shouting all over the garrison. The sergeant of the guard came to where I was ahead of them all.

"What did you fire for?" All I could do was point towards the spot, from which groans could now be plainly heard. Every one rushed towards the place, and there on the ground, weltering in her own blood, was—what do you think?—a cow. The sergeant came up to me.

"Say, you sixteenth part of a soldier, you know what you have shot? Shot the quartermaster's cow!"

Right behind came the officer of the guard, as wild as the sergeant.

"What in the hades made you shoot that cow, and raise all this excitement?"

"I did as you told me, sir," answered I, trembling. "I halted her three times, and, as she did not halt, I fired."

"Well, I'll be d-d," was all the officer said, as he moved away; "challenged her three times and she didn't halt." It is needless to say I did not receive any promotion for carrying out my orders, nor was I punished for shooting the quartermaster's cow—after halting her three times.

SERGT. RICHARD F. DIETERICH,  
74th Co., Coast Art.

The commission in charge of the erection of a statue of the late Major Gen. George B. McClellan, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, has issued a program and invites artists who are citizens of the United States to submit models for the pedestal and equestrian statue. The members of the commission are the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War; the Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, U. S. Senate, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, U. S. A., Chairman of the McClellan Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Col. T. A. Bingham, U. S. A., is executive and disbursing officer of the commission, and Fred C. Squires its secretary. Artists competing must, between April 1 and May 1, 1902, send to Colonel Bingham, at their own expense and risk, detailed models of their designs on a scale of two inches to the foot, and must give notice of their intention to compete, and of the superficial area of their intended models, by Feb. 1, 1902. The cost of statue and pedestal is limited to \$80,000, including all expenses of erection. All models must be in plaster, and their enlargements must, in the opinion of the commission, be capable of erection in first-class material for \$50,000. All who compete must be free from any business connection with any bronze foundry or monumental firm. The commission will pay \$500 apiece to the artists submitting the four models selected as most meritorious, and the final selection will be made from these four. Models, designs and plans accepted by the commission for the statue will, at their discretion and upon acceptance, become the property of the United States. All letters of inquiry should be directed to the secretary of the commission, at the War Department, Washington.

Wilkinson & Fischer, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., send the following list of patents granted May 28: Boat, W. A. Douglas; firearm magazine, H. Harris; firearm, magazine, J. E. Swink; guns, ejector mechanism for breakdown, M. By; guns, ejector mechanism for breakdown, G. S. Lewis; propelling and steering mechanism, vessel, H. C. Vogt; propelling mechanism, boat, G. F. Bryan; rifle, magazine, J. Hyland; submarine operations, apparatus for, C. H. Brown.

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